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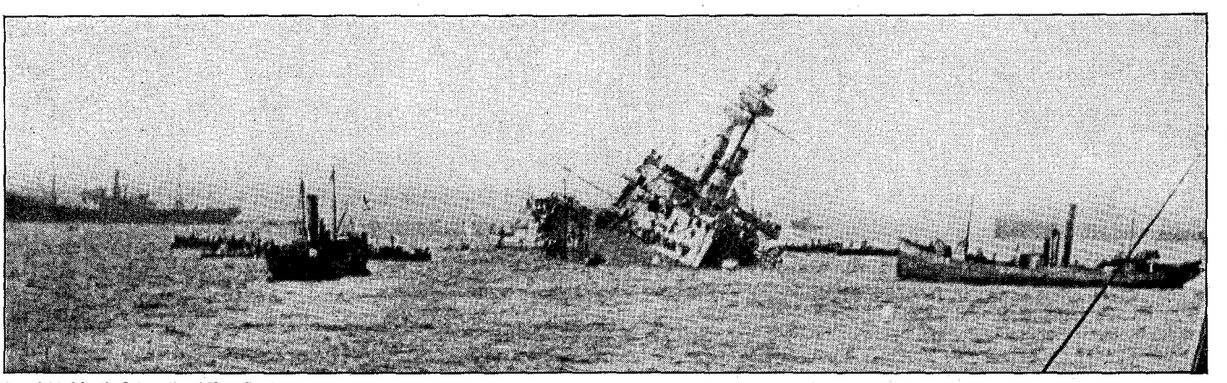
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



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BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP *MAJESTIC* SINKING, TORPEDOED IN THE DARDANELLES ON MAY 27.

AFTER LEMBERG—WHAT?

"CALAIS WILL FOLLOW," announce the exultant notes dropt in the French and British lines by German airmen after the recapture of Lemberg last week. In Berlin, dispatches tell us, popular enthusiasm is crystallized in the cry heard everywhere, "On to Paris!" "The way to London lies through Lemberg," declares Herman Ridder in his New York *Staats-Zeitung*. Thus it appears that the wild rejoicing of the Teutonic allies over the wresting of the Galician capital from Russia's grasp is due less to the value of Austria's recovered province—great as that is—than to a belief that this is only a prelude to greater and more decisive events. The great Teutonic drive in the East, beginning about two months ago, has already virtually cleared Galicia of the invader, thereby repossessing a territory rich in copper and oil—commodities of almost priceless value in the present war. But this, we gather, is not the chief item. To quote Mr. Ridder again:

"The Russians claim that they are being compelled to operate against nearly 4,000,000 Teutons. If this is true, broken and unmoraled as the Russians will be when the Austro-Germans are through with them, at least 2,000,000 men will be released from the eastern front for service elsewhere.

"I place but little confidence in the story that Russia is already receiving large stores of ammunition. I can see in her only a nation beaten so badly that her wise course can only be that of retreat from the war. A few more Austro-German successes and this must be borne in upon the minds of the Russian people. War has ever been their bane; peace their only hope.

"The destruction of the Russian invasion of Galicia should bring with it fruits untold toward peace. It means the downfall of the great defender of Panslavism. It means, consequently, the discouragement of the Panslavist movement which precipitated the war. It will deter all other Slavic countries from entering the struggle. With this accomplished, and with millions of men released to be hurled against the British in Flanders, those who have given up their lives on the plains of Galicia or in the passes of the Karpathians will not have died in vain."

Altho Calais, Paris, and London are named as the ultimate sequels to Lemberg, the immediate Teutonic objective, according to many observers, is now Warsaw. In a dispatch by way of London "an officer of the German General Staff" is quoted as saying:

"The matter is simple. We must defeat the Russians, not merely drive them back so that they can recover and come on again, but defeat them *à fond*. We must drive them back into the heart of Little Russia in the south, free Bessarabia and offer it to Roumania for immediate occupation, in order to keep peace with the Balkans, and push on, if possible, even as far as Odessa.

"In the north the Baltic provinces will be easily cleared. The pro-German sympathies of Sweden will save us from danger in that quarter; then we shall be free to turn our attention to the west and to undertake an invasion of England."

Evidence of the importance attached to the movement is seen in the report that both the German and the Austrian Emperors

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were present to witness the fall of Lemberg. Russia, notes the New York *World*, has now "surrendered practically all the advantages gained since the beginning of the war." Altho by no means eliminated, says the New York *Sun*, Russia is reduced to a position which leaves her forces for the present of little strategical value to the Allies in France. Even the launching of Roumanian armies into Transylvania and Bukowina, thinks *The Sun*, would not suffice to restore the balance.

THE DOOR IS STILL LOCKED.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

But many papers note an analogy between the present tremendous Austro-German drive against Russia and the great German push toward Paris, with which the war began. Says the New York *Globe:*

"The German staff began the war with the expectation of crushing France first. This plan went to smash on the Marne. Thereupon, reversing the plan, Germany set about, beginning in November, trying to put Russia out of business. For six months the effort, while bringing gain of ground, was successful in no vital way. It remains to be seen whether the final assault through Galicia has brought decisive results.

"The chances are that it has not and that the Russian armies, when resupplied, will be as formidable as before. The Russians, remembering how they won in the great war against Napoleon, are not held back by pride from retreat. The Grand Duke Nicholas has followed the traditional military policy of his country three times since the beginning of the war. It is probable that the retirement has been in time again."

This optimistic view of the Russian retreat from Galicia is reflected also in the Petrograd dispatches. Thus, despite German assertions that part of this retreat was a rout, Russian authorities declare that an effective rear-guard action was maintained at all times, that a heavy toll was exacted of the enemy, and that the aggressive power of the Russian armies is practically unimpaired. The Russian strategy is thus explained by a Petrograd correspondent of the London *Morning Post:*

"The Grand Duke has plainly analyzed the will of the German supreme command as seeking the double aim to secure the line of the Vistula and destroy Russia's main forces by compelling a pitched battle. The Russian task was, therefore, to avoid accommodating either of these aims. The latter has been evaded by steady retirement, not at the bayonet's point, but quietly by night after due warning and thorough preparations.

"Germany has advanced a couple of hundred miles into Galicia at a cost of two months' time already and half a million men placed *hors de combat*. She is no nearer the attainment of either of the aims sought by her in this costly campaign. Russia's losses, after the first little mishap in retirement from the River Dunajec, have been disproportionately small in comparison with the Germans' losses, tho Russia could afford to lose men in inverse proportion, if necessary."

"One of the best known officers in the United States Army" is quoted by a Washington correspondent of the New York *World* as saying:

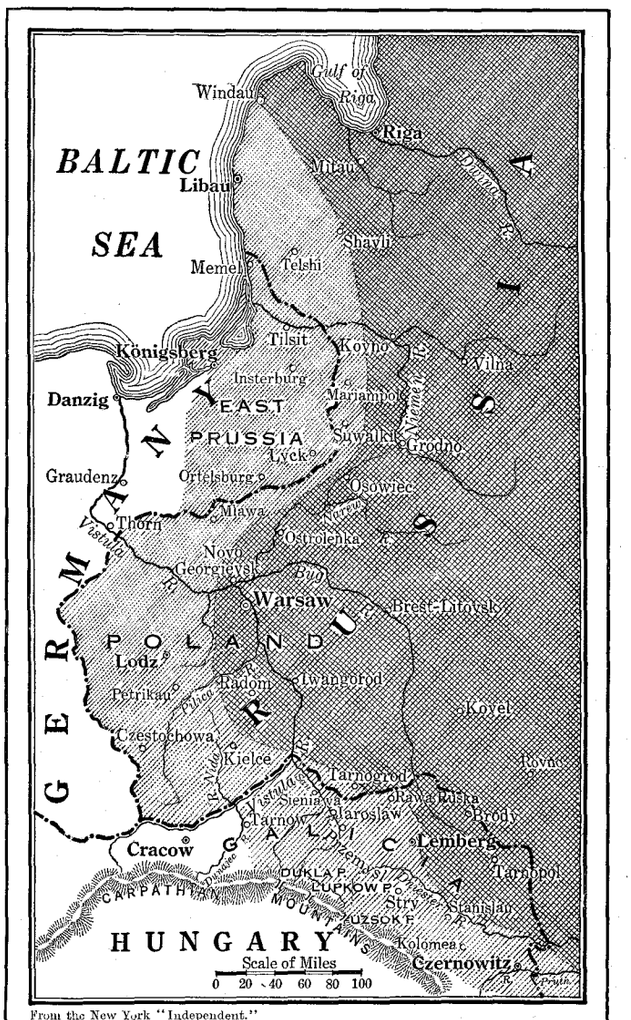
"The question immediately arises: Then what must the Kaiser do before he can be considered as having seriously defeated the Russians?

"The answer is simple. He must destroy the Russian Army by enveloping it in sections or he must tear it to pieces by shreds. As long as the Russian commanders are capable of maintaining their lines and make it impossible for the Germans to break them up or envelop them, it makes little difference whether the battle-front is 100 miles within the Austrian border or whether it is pushed back 100 miles into Russia.

"As long as the Russian line holds, the Kaiser's efforts will be wasted, because every movement he makes costs him a life that is worth to him five times as much as the life that went with it is worth to the Czar.

"It is highly probable that the Russians will continue their defensive movement all summer. However, whenever the Germans show a tendency to relax and strengthen their lines on the French front, you will find that the Russians will change to offensive tactics and thereby they will compel the Germans to maintain a great force before them at all times.

"Considering the shortage of munitions, the Russians have handled their campaign magnificently. If it had not been for the Russian forces it is probable that the Kaiser would have broken the backbone of the Allies in France, and the decisive stages of the war would have been passed before this time."



From the New York "Independent."

THE RUSSIAN EBB.

The lightly shaded portion marks the farthest Russian gain. The darker shading indicates the ground held by Russia when Lemberg fell.

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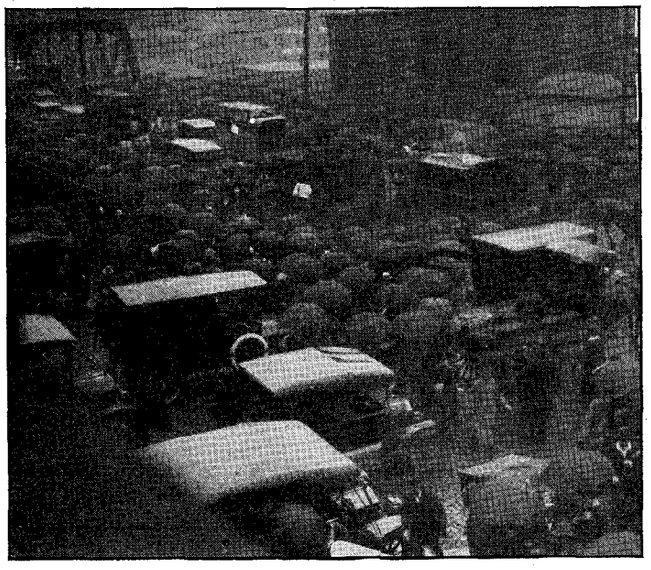

AFOOT AND AWHEEL IN STRIKE-TIME.

The strike of Chicago's 14,000 street-railway workers, affecting 215 miles of elevated and 1,095 miles of surface track, lasted two days, June 14 and 15. It was settled at an all-night conference directed by Mayor Thompson, and ending in the selection of a committee of three—a representative of each side, and the Mayor—which will arbitrate the points at issue between the traction companies and their employees with the understanding that the workers are not to be worse off, either as to wages or working conditions. The result is considered a triumph for the principle of arbitration and for the Mayor. During the strike thousands of people used jitney cars, were given free rides by automobile-owners, filled special trains on the steam roads entering the city, walked to and from work, remained down-town overnight—or stayed at home.

"The inexhaustible Russians will come back; they always come back," agrees the New York *Press*, and the New York *Evening Sun* remarks:

"The success at Lemberg, on the whole, can not, upon analysis, be said to assay very much of solid advantage. The Teutons have gained a longer line, a weaker front, a wasted province, and a ruined city. They have paid a heavy price in lives sacrificed in the costly operation; in vast stores of ammunition consumed; in positions undermanned and sacrificed on the French and Italian fronts. And they know that in a few weeks the stubborn Russian is likely to return."

REGULATING THE JITNEY

WHEN THE STRIKE stopt the wheels of every street-car in Chicago, half of the Chicagoans affected traveled to work next morning in jitney buses, a fact which the Washington *Times* would hold largely responsible for the speedy end of the Chicago tie-up. This is what the jitney can do in an emergency. But what city officials, traction magnates, and automobile-manufacturers would like to know is its future as an every-day means of transportation. Several authorities have noted a decrease in the total number of jitney buses in the last two or three months, despite the more favorable weather and the extension of the idea in the East. In part, says a writer in *The Sunset Magazine* (San Francisco), "this decrease was due to an oversupply, with the consequent reduction of average earnings. Other bus-owners dropt out because they found the business unprofitable, but the heaviest percentage of the decline is due to the regulative measures adopted by the authorities." Yet, despite the decrease in the number of vehicles operated, this writer concludes, "the jitney bus has come to stay; but regulation has come to stay likewise." Similarly, one of the foremost automobile-manufacturers of the country, Mr. John North Willys, is quoted in *The Commercial Vehicle* (New York) as saying: "The tremendous political influences exerted by the electric street-railway interests may succeed for a short period of time in retarding the sudden and great development of the motor-transportation project known as the jitney bus, but it will never be able to suppress the new and popular means of locomotion." Its newness is evidenced by the fact that the jitney men held their first national convention in Kansas City in May.

An effort to ascertain the exact status of the jitney was made some weeks ago by the Fidelity Trust Company, of Baltimore, which found that of 138 cities of the United States and Canada reporting, jitneys are operating in 106. In ten of these the number in operation was said to be decreasing. "Of the thirty-two cities reporting no jitney service at the present time, seven report that the jitneys appeared but were discontinued because they proved unprofitable or as the result of an unfavorable public sentiment, reflected in the adoption of ordinances for their regulation." In the summarized reports from the cities we pick out at random a few interesting facts:

Atlantic City has 200 jitneys in operation, street-car earnings have been cut 25 per cent., and regulation is under consideration. Baltimore is considering the regulation of her hundred or more jitneys. Jitney buses had been kept out of Boston and New York up to the time the report was prepared. Attempts to start the service in Buffalo and Denver failed in the face of the regulations adopted by city officials. A hundred cars appeared in Hartford, Conn., in three weeks' time, and are meeting with public favor and patronage. In Houston, Texas, 350 cars are reported, running under stringent traffic-regulations. Kansas City has had a considerable number of machines operating for several months, with trolley earnings affected and regulation pending. In Los Angeles, the home of the jitney, a banker reports losses in street-railway earnings, but a growth in the number and popularity of the buses, with a likelihood that the jitney question may figure in the city election. In Memphis, the number of jitneys has decreased from 369 to 110, but trolley earnings are seriously affected. In Milwaukee, between 500 and 600 cars have taken out licenses, with estimated street-railway losses of $500 to $2,500 daily, and regulation under consideration. In several Alabama cities the traction companies are campaigning against the jitneys. In New Orleans there have been accidents, and a decrease in the number of cars operating, tho 400 are still in use. Jitney buses in Oakland, California, have been competing successfully with the street-railways for more than six months, decreasing the latter's earnings by $100,000; there is regulation. In Providence, about 900 jitneys are said to be in operation, principally Ford cars, in charge of boys and inexperienced chauffeurs, patronized chiefly by workers. The Richmond Street Railway Company has been forced to establish a jitney service of its own. Regulative ordinances drove jitney buses out of Salt

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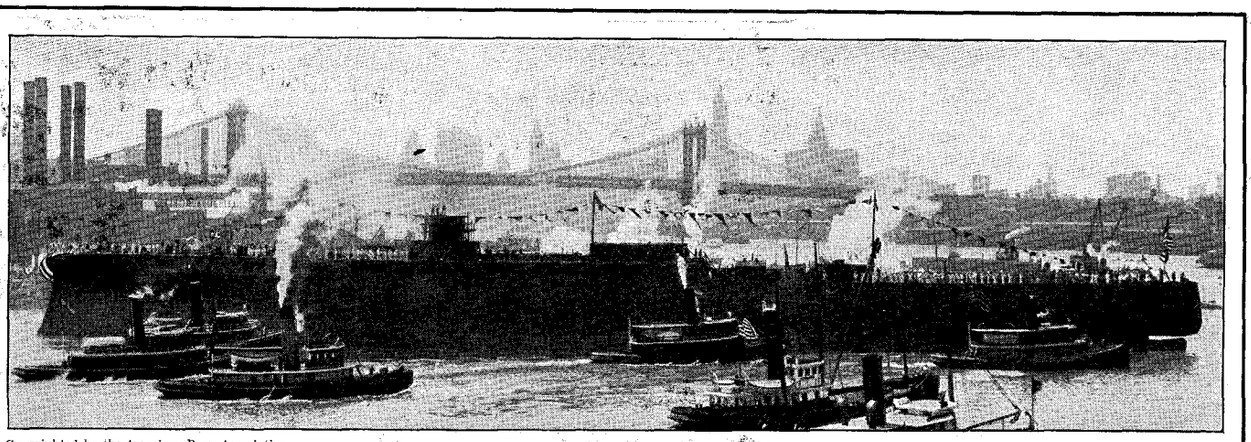

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THE *ARIZONA*, ON THE DAY OF HER LAUNCHING.

This new super-dreadnought, a sister ship of the *Pennsylvania*, took the water at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on June 19. As shown here she is about 65 per cent. completed, and will probably not be ready to go into commission before September, 1916.

Lake City. San Francisco's several hundred jitneys are decreasing in number, are said to be unprofitable, and drastic regulation under permissive State law may eliminate them. St. Louis has 250 cars, but service is said to be unsatisfactory. Seattle has had 600 jitneys, but the number is decreasing under strict regulation. In Canada, Toronto has 160 regulated jitneys. Vancouver has 300, and trolley company earnings are reported to be affected at the rate of about $1,200 per day. Winnipeg has 500 cars operating continuously, with regulation under consideration.

Many of the Fidelity Trust Company's correspondents "report that while the novelty and speed of this form of transportation appeal to the public at first, its popularity begins to wane as soon as the novelty wears off, which in turn is resolved into an adverse sentiment if the service proves to be unreliable and an unusual number of accidents occur The necessity for regulation is generally accepted."

This necessity we find urged, in nearly every city where the jitney has become a problem, by such papers as the San Francisco *Chronicle*, El Paso *Times*, Salt Lake *Tribune*, Minneapolis *Journal*, St. Louis *Globe Democrat*, Grand Rapids *Press*, Dayton *News*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Baltimore *News*, Worcester *Gazette*, and Providence *Journal*. Several editors have pointed out the serious effect of the jitney competition upon the earnings and securities of electric railways and their holding companies. And the American Electric Railway Association has issued a statement asking for public support, in which it says:

"Communities are apt to forget the benefits which are received from electric-railway operation and which are not received from jitney-bus operation. Included in these are the payment of a very large amount in taxes and in other public charges, extensive contributions toward the cost of paving, the maintenance of unprofitable lines necessary to civic development, the maintenance of fixt routes and fixt schedules, and service uninterrupted so far as possible by weather-conditions, the investment of a large sum of money in the equipment necessary to take care of the demands during the time of extraordinary travel, the provision of comfortable and safe cars, properly lighted and suited to the varying conditions of the seasons, the system of transfers, whereby the revenues of the company are largely reduced in order that transportation may be furnished to all parts of the city, its financial responsibility for the damages resulting from accidents, its submission to the control of the regulatory bodies as to capitalization, rates, and service, and, above all, the fact that a very heavy percentage of its income is returned to the community in the shape of taxes, public charges, wages, payment for supplies, and other items.

"Every obligation placed upon the electric railway has been so placed by the representatives of the people in the interest of the people. It is for the public to decide whether the jitney, being a common carrier, should not assume the obligations of a common carrier."

On the other hand, it is the jitney for which the Kansas City *Star*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, and Oakland *Enquirer* demand fair play. And *The Commercial Vehicle* (New York) attacks the traction companies for their "dog-in-the-manger" attitude, saying:

"Street-railway and other traction interests are thoroughly frightened by the astonishing growth of the jitney-bus movement. Operating under franchise from the cities, and paying large sums into the city treasuries, traction firms feel themselves unable to compete with the little vehicles. . . . . .

"While loudly predicting failure for and automatic elimination of the jitney bus because of a greater cost per passenger-mile than that of street-cars, if such is indeed the case, they are exerting the full weight of their influence to bully legislatures and city councils into the enactment of restrictive laws and the levying of prohibitive taxes to prevent competition."

According to Dr. Bostwick, of the St. Louis Public Library, who has made a special study of the subject, the cities in which the jitneys have been most carefully regulated are Pasadena, Cal.; Fort Worth, Texas; Oakland, Cal.; Joplin, Mo.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Boise, Idaho; Spokane, Wash.; Los Angeles, Cal.; San Antonio, Texas; Denver, Col., and St. Louis, Mo. As the Syracuse *Post-Standard* prints the facts set forth by Dr. Bostwick:

"In these cities the chauffeurs and the vehicles are licensed. In Pasadena the applicant must state the type, horse-power, and seating capacity of the car, the name and age of the driver, and the termini between which the car is to be operated. In other cities the same general requirements are made. Oakland, Los Angeles, and San Antonio specify an 18-year age-limit for drivers; Boise and Spokane, 21.

"In all cities excepting Joplin an insurance-bond is required. The amount is generally $5000 for a car. . . . . .

"The license-fees are fixt by the legislative body in all cities excepting Los Angeles, where the Police Department establishes them. . . . . .

"In Oklahoma City, jitneys are forbidden to use streets occupied by car-tracks. In Pasadena, trailers are prohibited. San Antonio has an ordinance with twenty-nine rules covering speed, stops, route, use of umbrellas, and display of advertising-matter. In St. Louis the regulations are brief:

"All cars must be registered, with details as to capacity and routes.
"Cars must not carry more than two passengers in excess of the rated seating capacity.
"No person may ride outside the car-body.
"Cars must stand at the curb while loading and unloading.
"No racing for passengers is allowed.
"Drivers must comply with the State chauffeurs' license-law, and carry badges.
"Cars must be inspected as to general condition at the municipal garage every two weeks, no charge being made for this.

"While these regulations are simple in comparison with those of other cities, they embody briefly what is provided more specifically in the cities of the West generally."

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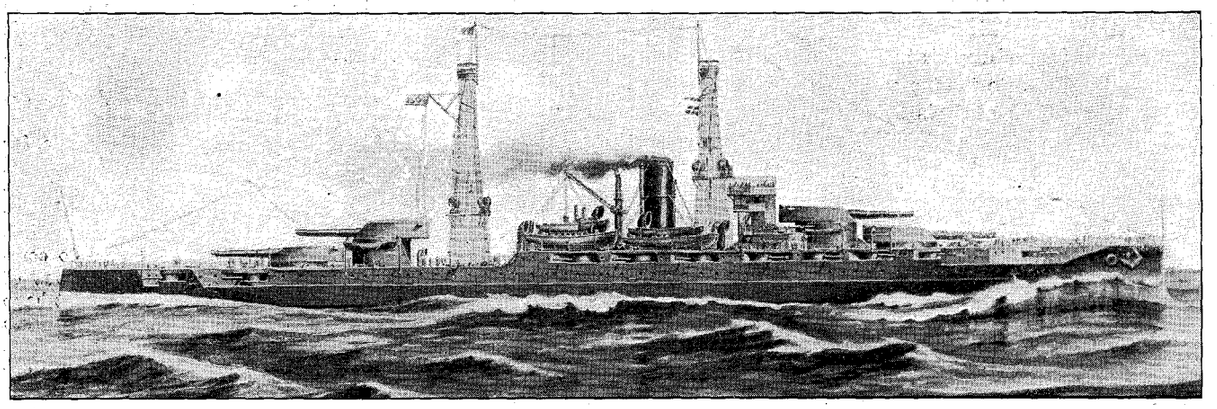

HOW THE *ARIZONA* WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED.

She displaces 31,400 tons, and has a main battery of twelve 14-inch guns. Like the *Pennsylvania*, she will burn oil, and her speed will be about 22 knots. It is estimated that her total cost will be $16,000,000.

END OF THE "GRANDFATHER CLAUSE"

DESPITE THE FACT that the Supreme Court decisions in the Oklahoma and Maryland "grandfather-clause" cases are declared by the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) to "mean as much forward as the Dred Scott case did backward," and are generally regarded as an epochal victory for the colored citizen, we are reminded by more than one paper that they do not actually give the vote to one negro who does not possess it already. What they do, however, is to strike at discrimination in certain Southern States by taking away the franchise from illiterate whites who have hitherto been exempted from educational or property tests to which all negro voters had to submit. The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and the so-called "grandfather clause" is one of many devices resorted to by Southern States to evade this law. The plan, in a nutshell, is to permit a special exemption from property or literacy tests to descendants of persons who could vote before the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted. The unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, handed down by Chief Justice White, himself a Southerner and a veteran of the Confederate Army, now declares this device unconstitutional because it "recreated the very conditions which the Fifteenth Amendment was intended to destroy." In full agreement with Chief Justice White were two other Southerners—Justice Lamar and Justice McReynolds.

"Those States which now have this 'grandfather clause' in their constitutions or their laws must either enforce the literacy test against whites as well as negroes, or broaden their voting qualifications," notes the New York *Herald* (Ind.). But the New York *Sun* (Ind.) assures its readers that "the political hue of the South will remain white," and that this decision "will not deliver any State government to the negro race." "It is conceivable," the same paper adds, "that in some communities the exclusion of black men's votes will be less complete in consequence of the decision, but the practical effect will be of no moment." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) recalls how negro rule in a section of North Carolina was overturned by a white mob in a riot in which twelve negroes and three white men were shot. "Order and the white man," it adds, "have reigned in North Carolina ever since."

"This incident, the last of the kind which was of any great importance, is referred to here to show how persistent is the legacy of crime and violence left by the misguided 'statesmen' of reconstruction. The white man will rule his land. The only question left by the Supreme Court's decision is how he will rule it."

Even so old and loyal a champion of the negro as the New York *Evening Post* expresses "sympathy with the South in the efforts it will now have to make to adjust itself to the new conditions," but it holds that "if we are in peril from an ignorant vote, the remedy is not to suppress it, but to be just and fair to it and to educate it," so that "a mighty impulse to the already powerful movement for better common-school education in the South ought to follow the Supreme Court decision."

Turning to the Southern press, we find very little excitement. Thus the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.) remarks that the Supreme Court could not have arrived at any other conclusion "unless prepared to set aside the Fifteenth Amendment"; while the Richmond *News Leader* (Dem.), after admitting that the decision "may be a temporary embarrassment," adds:

"It will certainly be a permanent benefit in that it shows the line a State may follow in restricting its franchise. The future of the ballot in the South is made plainer."

Says another Richmond paper, *The Times-Dispatch* (Dem.):

"The clause, in the main, was a concession to the illiterate white voter, and to that extent placed a premium on ignorance. It may be that Southern States will have to abolish that premium, by which outcome of the long litigation they should not now be moved to special anguish.

"The old-style 'grandfather clauses' have served their purpose—necessary in their day, but no longer vital to the South's protection. It is just as well they are to pass."

The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) criticizes Oklahoma and Maryland, "States in which there is no serious negro-problem," for "stirring up once more the quarrel over negro suffrage in the South." Summing up in the Oklahoma case, Chief Justice White said, in part:

"There seems no escape from the conclusion that to hold that there was even possibility for dispute on the subject would be but to declare that the Fifteenth Amendment not only had not the self-executing power which it has been recognized to have from the beginning, but that its provisions were wholly inoperative because susceptible of being rendered inapplicable by mere forms of expression embodying no exercise of judgment and resting upon no discernible reason other than the purpose to disregard the prohibitions of the Amendment by creating a standard of voting which on its face was in substance but a revitalization of the conditions which, when they prevailed in the past, had been destroyed by the self-operative force of the Amendment.

"We are unable to discover how, unless the prohibitions of the Fifteenth Amendment were considered, the slightest reason was afforded for basing the classification upon a period of time prior to the Fifteenth Amendment."

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IN THE INDIANA BELFRY

PURSUIT of the "higher-ups" responsible for election crookedness in Indianapolis and Marion County, "even tho the trail leads to the topmost rung of the ladder, up to the belfry where the big bell-ringers dwell," was promised by Alvah J. Rucker before his election as county prosecutor last

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"I HAVE BEEN A REGULAR ANGEL,"

Was Thomas Taggart's cheerful reply to the news of his indictment in connection with Indianapolis election frauds. His relation to the Democratic party in Indiana is hinted at in the photograph.

fall. Now, declares the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), he "has kept the faith" by securing the indictment of 128 office-holders and politicians for conspiracy to violate State election laws. At the head of the list are Thomas Taggart, Democratic national committeeman for Indiana, Mayor Joseph E. Bell, of Indianapolis, and Samuel V. Parrott, Chief of Police; there follow members of city boards, minor officials, and, to use the Toledo *Blade's* phrase, "political hawksters and hucksters of varying degrees of prominence and importance." It is charged in the indictment that the conspiracy began before the primary in May and extended through the election held in November, 1914. The indicting of Mr. Taggart—who says he has done nothing wrong, and, in fact, has "been a regular angel"—appeals to the outside press as an attempt to fix some of the responsibility for corruption upon a recognized State boss. The appearance of the name of Mayor Donn M. Roberts, now serving a term in Leavenworth prison for his share in the Terre Haute election frauds, links the two cases in many editorial minds. Indiana, says the New York *Tribune*, "is to be scourged of her superabundance of corrupt officials in the manner of ancient Egypt when swept by the plague which picked off her first-born sons and helped set the children of God free." And the New York *Evening Post* sees now at hand "evidence of an almost State-wide machinery for the corruption of municipal elections in Indiana"—

"Two months ago the Mayor of Terre Haute, and certain associates, were sent to prison for frauds in the same election of November 3, 1914; in Goshen and Elkhart, city officials have just been indicted for various offenses; in Rockville a court has been sitting upon election frauds in Vigo County; and it is predicted that the present investigation, centering in Indianapolis, will reveal trails leading to Evansville and Gary. It has already been established that repeaters and other 'workers' were exchanged last fall between the capital and Terre Haute.

"In all this it is hard to hold any one party responsible, for the indictments have included Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives. Interpartizan combinations, however, have doubtless been made easy by the existence of corrupt party organizations, and it is pleasing to see the investigation reach leaders in the Taggart and Fairbanks ranks. If it is pushed to completion it may show the ramifications of an intricate web of political intrigue, and deliver the State from iniquities that have been admitted but unpunished for decades. The Terre Haute prosecution was vigorously pushed by Federal authorities; in conducting that at Indianapolis the State officers have an opportunity to exhibit equal zeal."

In Indianapolis, *The News* (Ind.) has no doubt of the existence of "a corrupt and rotten system," tho it remembers that an indictment is one thing and a conviction another. It says:

"Recent elections in Indianapolis have seen many of the rotten practises that finally brought Terre Haute to the verge of anarchy. Terre Haute repeaters have been brought to Indianapolis to teach how primaries could be controlled. More votes have been cast at times for machine candidates in some precincts than the total number of the party's voters, living and dead, in the precinct. In some precincts nearly every vote cast has been counted for the favored candidate, notwithstanding it was known that other candidates had been voted for. The rotten conditions have existed so long that a feeling was growing up here that everything, or anything, to win was permissible. It had come to be such a matter of course that many men did not realize that they were committing crimes. Nothing but a landslide could defeat the machine. To correct such a condition and to save the city from utter political degeneracy was the problem.

"Every one knows that there has been crookedness. The only questions are, Who are the men guilty of it, and whether the men indicted are guilty."

According to the Indianapolis *Star* (Prog.), however, it is well known there "that these indictments have been long and ardently craved by certain influences to which Taggart and Bell have refused to bow the knee, that this stigma upon their names was coveted for the publicity that might be made of it." And readers of this paper are reminded of the legal assumption "that even an indicted man is innocent until guilt is proved."

At the distance of Toledo from Indianapolis, *The Blade* finds it indeed "impossible to tell whether the action of the grand jury represents an earnest and bona-fide endeavor to clean up election crimes and abuses in Indiana or merely a phase of the old feud between the Fairbanks crowd and the Taggart outfit." But in either case, it opines, "the airing ought to be good for Indiana politics, and that whether or not a single manipulator goes to jail."

Of course, says *The Tribune*, of South Bend, Indiana, the State must suffer by reason of the notoriety; "that can not be avoided." Yet, it adds:

"It is distinctly to the credit rather than to the discredit of Indiana that it is cleaning house thoroughly and vigorously. When the job is done this will be the most wholesome State politically in the Union. That is, providing the work is done well, completely and without regard to anything but the law and the evidence."

Outside of Indiana many papers naturally comment upon the more general implications of the Indianapolis indictment. Perhaps, observes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, it justifies the hope that "after all, the national awakening of civic righteousness has not been wholly in vain."

"As a medium for the creation of a new and permanent third party, it has been properly enough a failure; but it has made highly disreputable certain political practises that were formerly taken too much as a matter of course, the inevitable but regrettable excesses of partizan zeal."

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THE LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE

PERMANENT PEACE through a league of the great nations to enforce it is an idea which has been broached from time to time, but, says one newspaper writer, "it has never before been set forth with the united support of so many advocates or in so complete a form, or at so opportune a moment," as in the recent formation of "The League to Enforce Peace, American Branch." Indeed, the serious attention given by the press to the new peace organization started in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on June 17, is somewhat surprizing in view of the grim remarks heard at Lake Mohonk, the cold reception given by most of the important newspapers to Mr. Bryan's peace pronouncements, and the growing interest in our preparedness for war. Instead of references to Utopia, we hear the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, for instance, calling it "the most practical scheme that has yet been devised." This confidence is at least partially explained by the Pittsburg *Dispatch's* observation that "the standing of the men composing the Philadelphia conference prevents any criticism of them as 'dreamers.' They are intensely practical men, and it may be believed that they are not rainbow-chasing." Among these men, numbering about 100, were ex-President Taft, who heads the movement; ex-Judge George Gray, Oscar S. Straus, President Lowell, of Harvard; President Hibben, of Princeton; John Bassett Moore, Theodore Marburg, Jacob M. Dickinson, Hamilton Holt, John Hays Hammond, Myron T. Herrick, Victor Berger, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Prof. John Bates Clark, and John Wanamaker.

TALKING HIM TO DEATH.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

In the resolutions adopted by these distinguished men it was pointed out that just as local peace has been secured by the combined efforts of individuals to suppress violence, so sovereign nations could unite to establish peace among themselves. It is, therefore, proposed that the United States join a league of nations binding the signatories to submit all judiciable disputes to a judicial tribunal, all other questions not settled by negotiation to a Council of Conciliation, and to "jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war, or commits acts of hostility, against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted, as provided in the foregoing."

In the discussion strong objection was made to the advocacy of the use of force. "Too much Teddy Rooseveltism," said Mr. Berger. But President Lowell observed that "the only way to meet force is with force," and Professor Taft remarked that "while we favor praying for peace, we favor also something to support that prayer," and they carried the day.

The aims and motives of the founders of the new peace organization were fully set forth by Mr. Taft in his address at dinner on the preceding evening. To quote a few of the more important sentences from the speech as reported in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

"We think a League of Peace could be formed that would enable nations to avoid war by furnishing a practical means of settling international quarrels, or suspending them until the blinding heat of passion had cooled. . . . . .

"We do not think the ultimate resort to force can be safely omitted from an effective League of Peace. We sincerely hope that it may never become necessary, and that the deterrent effect of its inevitable use in case of a breach of the League obligation will help materially to give sanction to the laws of the League and to render a resort to force avoidable."

That the warring nations of Europe may join the League when their present quarrel is adjusted was hinted by Prof. John Bates Clark in the following "audacious opinion," as he exprest it—

"That something having the characteristics of a League of Peace is rapidly evolving, that it is highly effective and will have ample force at its command, that at the close of the war it will probably need only a minor modification to enable it to prevent for an indefinite time recurrence of a great war on the Continent of Europe. It is not necessary to create a wholly new league. The Entente and Alliance are in full vigor, and each was formed for a pacific purpose—the protection of members from attack. At present they are pacifists militant, but they will drop the militancy when they gain their chief end—security against another war without it."

The organization of the League seems an intelligent and practical plan to such papers as the New York *Times*, *World*, and *Globe*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Buffalo *Courier*, Pittsburg *Dispatch* and *Chronicle-Telegraph*, Baltimore *American*, Washington *Post*, and Indianapolis *Star* and *News*. The "interest of neutrals," declares the New York *Times*, "is the rock upon which the League of Peace should build its palace of justice among the nations," and the Baltimore *American* says:

"The League of Peace will doubtless appeal to all the nations upon the close of the present war. It will certainly appeal to the world's workers, and these are a tremendously potent element. It will appeal to the business men of the world, the creators of economic wealth. It will appeal to the great consuming body of humanity. It will stand out, if effectual, as the most important social and economic movement the world has seen."

On the other hand, the Philadelphia *North American* is disappointed at the outcome of the Philadelphia deliberation—first, because there was no declaration made bearing upon a proposed settlement of the war in Europe; secondly, because of the indefiniteness and inconclusiveness of what was done—"the conference did nothing more than outline, in the vaguest form, a plan quite familiar to the public." It occurs to the Savannah *News* that "the Hague Tribunal plan of keeping peace among nations hasn't been successful, and the proposed league of nations doesn't differ greatly from it in principle." The Philadelphia *Record*, New York *Journal of Commerce*, and New Orleans *Times-Picayune* are similarly lacking in enthusiasm. The New York *Press* sees no object in American participation in such a scheme, since—

"We are a nation of peace, and, however much we might wish Europe also to be committed to pacific ways for the settlement of grievances, we are not so desirous of maintaining peace in Europe that we would give over our Navy and armies to Europe to secure it. . . . . .

"The United States will be fulfilling her destiny completely without engaging in any quixotic and dangerous enterprise such as would involve her responsibly in the politics of Europe."

In spite of the fact that one of the aims of the League, like

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the Bryan peace treaties, is to suspend quarrels until the blinding heat of passion has had time to cool, the ex-Secretary of State will have none of it. In a recent New York speech he linked it with the National Security League as having a military purpose. The word "enforce" simply "means that we shall make ourselves partners with other nations in the waging of war." Mr. Bryan further asserted that:

"Before we can promise to enter into partnership with other nations in future wars we must repudiate the advice of Washington, who warned us against 'entangling alliances.' . . . . . .

"The plan of 'The League to Enforce Peace' would also involve a surrender of the Monroe Doctrine. We could hardly enter into a settlement of European disputes and at the same time refuse to allow European nations to take part in the settlement of disputes in the western hemisphere. . . . . .

"But even if we were willing to repudiate the advice of Washington and surrender the Doctrine of Monroe, would the people be willing so to amend the Constitution as to transfer from our Congress to European nations the right to declare war? . . . . . .

"We have been the friend of all nations and the counselor of many. To depart from this position and join a group of nations in an agreement, by the terms of which we let them declare war for us and bind ourselves to furnish our quota of men and money for the enforcement of decrees which may not represent the wishes of our people, would not be an ascent to a higher plane; it would be a descent and would impair our influence and jeopardize our moral prestige."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

FIGHTING in the air doesn't necessarily raise the plane of modern warfare.—*Wall Street Journal.*

UNPREPAREDNESS may be defined as a system for making two dollars do the work of one.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE Kaiser knows now that Dernburg is coming across—but not "with the goods."—*Philadelphia North American.*

HUERTA thinks living in a villa on Long Island is better than living with a Villa in Mexico.—*Florida Times Union.*

VILLA and Carranza continue to do what they can to cut down the popular vote on the opposition ticket.—*Washington Post.*

IF, as the statisticians figure out, the war is costing $2,000,000 an hour, somebody is getting terribly bunked.—*Chicago Daily News.*

INTERVENTION will unite Mexicans, it is said. Well, since nothing else seems likely to, that may be urged as a reason for trying it.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

MR. BRYAN'S successive statements make it increasingly evident that he resigned in a fit of passionate admiration for Mr. Wilson.—*New York Evening Post.*

AN exchange informs us that all the Balkan countries are mountainous. We knew already that some of them were not on the level.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

MUST have been easy for the President to tell what the flag stands for after having written three notes to tell what it won't stand for.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE bottom has fallen out of the motor-car price-lists. At the rate the cost is being reduced the idle rich will soon have to abandon motoring entirely.—*Kansas City Star.*

IF the Austrians really want to stop the Italian advance, why don't they wait until the charge is in full blast and then blow the twelve-o'clock whistle?—*Boston Transcript.*

OUR idea of a good time is to act as baggageman when Senator Cummins checks his trunks for his vacation trip under his new valuation law.—*Philadelphia North American.*

MR. TAFT should have had his peace plan perfected in 1912.—*Boston Transcript.*

THO an advocate of peace, Bryan seems singularly unable to hold his own.—*Philadelphia North American.*

GREAT chance for a jitney company along the line of retreat of the Russian Army.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IF we get into this war, what fun those Russian wags will have with Chillicothe and Punxsutawney.—*Columbia State.*

MR. BRYAN'S prohibition views explain why his numerous statements have no punch in them.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IF the "See America first" propaganda wants a patron saint, what's the matter with Christopher Columbus?—*Washington Post.*

IT seems perfectly easy to get a full copy of Germany's peace terms these days from every source except Germany.—*Chicago Herald.*

WITH the balance of trade piling up like this in our favor the present is no time to handicap the cash-register trust.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE pictures show the Grand Duke Nicholas with a pair of the longest legs in the Russian Army. They come in handy these days.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

ANOTHER "strictly neutral" newspaper is announced. It is to be conducted by Messrs. Schweitzer, Kipper, Weiss, and Stoehr.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

ONE of the best arguments for arbitration is that it is the only way to get results and get wages while getting them that has yet been invented.—*Chicago Herald.*

SOME newspapers are still demanding the cessation of the German submarine warfare, but the United States has asked only that the submarines confine their activities to warfare.—*Philadelphia North American.*

COLONEL HOUSE had no official mission in Europe. His audiences with Grey, Asquith, and Kitchener in England, Poincaré and Delcassé in France, and von Hollweg, von Jagow, and Zimmerman in Germany, were only such as they are accustomed to grant to tourists from Texas.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

WHAT BUSINESS HAVE WE IN THIS PIED PIPER'S PROCESSION?

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

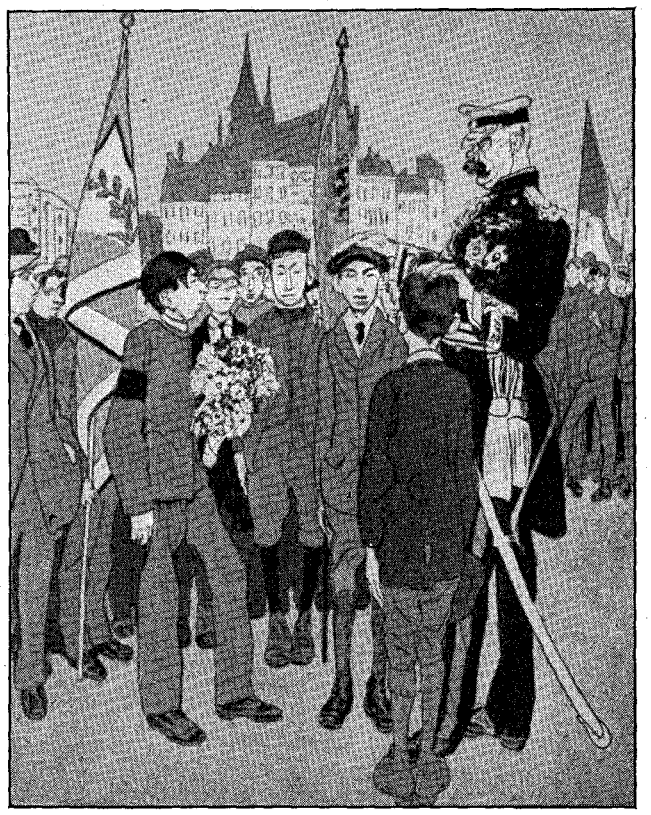
THE AWAKENING OF ENGLAND

ENGLAND IS AT WAR, and it is only now, after nearly a year, that she is awake to the fact, and the awakening has been unpleasant. A certain section of the English press continues to remain comfortably asleep and hails each little success of the Allied forces as a splendid victory, but the more thoughtful and responsible organs are plainly telling their readers that they must prepare for a long war which will call for heavy sacrifices in men and money. The Manchester *Guardian*, always a sober paper, features a dispatch from its London correspondent, who says:

"I am able to state that the War Office now believe that we shall have to face another winter campaign. The progress of the present campaign indicates that the war is not likely to be over by the autumn. The military authorities have made up their minds to another winter campaign, and the public must make up their minds to it too."

Under the heading of "The Optimist Nuisance," the London *Saturday Review* indulges in some very plain speaking, and remarks:

"There seems to be quite a number of people who think it disloyal and unpatriotic in a journal or a public speaker to insist that Germany is a strong and stubborn foe who will not easily be defeated. These persons reject every attempt to appraise the enemy's fortitude and skill as a kind of treason to the cause of the Allies. We entirely fail to see how it is evidence of a want of patriotism to insist that we are fighting a resolute opponent whose resources are organized for war to a finish, whose efficiency is as yet unimpaired, whose ultimate defeat will require from us enormous effort and sacrifice. We can not pretend to discover the logic of this charge. But the charge is made. It is leveled repeatedly against those who consistently refuse to believe that the war can be fought on the unvarying basis of business, pleasure, and victory as usual. We have always refused to accept this view of the war. As early as September of last year, when the 'optimists' were talking of a six-months' war and making ready to welcome the Russians in Berlin, we began to warn our readers against taking too easy and cheerful a view of the immense struggle that lay before us."



GERMAN SATIRE ON KITCHENER.

"Be patient, dear children of France, you shall all have your chance to fight for England! I'll see that the war lasts!"

—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

This influential review insists that these curiously rosy views, which persist after nearly a year of war, constitute a public danger:

"The need for warning, emphatic and repeated, against a roseate view of the war has lately increased rather than diminished. So serious has become the result of shouting victory in the streets, of placarding the country with announcements that all is well, of systematically creating the impression that the war is comfortably taking an inevitable course to a triumphant end, that a department of State actually had to warn the 'optimist' press against framing 'ridiculous' head-lines out of every quiet telegram from the front and giving the public an impression that success is normal and that the war will win itself if left to itself. The mischievous 'optimists' can no longer plead ignorance for their conduct. They have by now taken the measure of the war. They know that the highest authorities dislike and discourage the daily victories, advances, and massacres of the enemy which they invariably celebrate. They know the grave damage done by these reports to recruiting. They know that they create in the country a false confidence, a sense of normal security and ease."

This "optimism" is held to be responsible for the labor-troubles which, we are told, are seriously harassing the British Government, and *The Saturday Review* insists that the British workman is not unpatriotic, but is unable to realize that war is something in which he personally is called upon to take part:

"The indifference of thousands of people in the country—an indifference clear to the most casual observer—is not, of course, confined to a single class. But, virtually, wherever it exists it is due not to a want of patriotism, but to a want of ability and a want of evidence to realize the real nature of the struggle in which we are engaged. There is no lack of the will to sacrifice personal ease and interests if the need is shown. It is true that at Glasgow and elsewhere drink has had a share in the bad work of certain classes of workers. We have weighed that evidence and admitted it. But a far more serious cause—one that contributes to the drink-evil itself—is undoubtedly the want of knowledge bred of a senseless 'optimism.' Those who encourage this, deliberately or from mere levity and excitement of mind, must be held responsible."

The London *Spectator*, always a cheerful review, takes a more hopeful view of the situation, but admits, somewhat reluctantly, that the country is "deprest," and offers this explanation:

"What causes fear and anxiety in moments of crisis is not the inevitable, but the thought whether one is doing enough or doing the right thing to prevent the perils which one dreads. When men have made the renunciation and are spending their last shilling and their last ounce of strength—have given, in fact, all that they have to give—they are happy. The bitterness is past. When, however, they have not made voluntarily, or been compelled by circumstances to make, the great renunciation, it is a very different matter."

The Spectator likens England to the young man of great possessions in the Gospel who, when called upon to make sacrifices, "went away sorrowful," and continues:

"But tho the country may now be 'going away sorrowful,' this mood will not last long. We have the most absolute faith that it will soon come to itself, make the necessary renunciation of its great possessions, and then find, as all those who have made it have found, that renunciation leads to greater happiness, greater quietness of soul, greater sense of well-being, than the

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refusal to make the sacrifice. It is the making up one's mind to jump—not the jump—which is unpleasant.

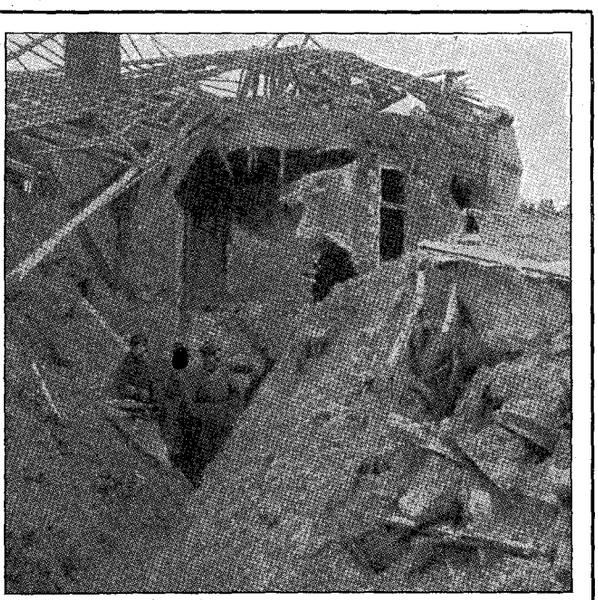
"When we speak of the country going away sorrowful with its duty undone we mean of course only a part of the country—the country minus the men who in such vast numbers have voluntarily thrown all thought of self aside, and the equally splendid army of women who have aided and encouraged them in their mental struggle, and have made the greatest sacrifices of all."

THE TURNING-POINT OF THE WAR

A CONFIDENT PROPHECY that the turning-point of the war is at hand was recently made by Mr. Hilaire Belloc, the most inspired of all the military critics now engaged in writing on tactical themes. His prophecy seems to be based upon the somewhat mysterious operations now taking place north of Arras in French Flanders, and Major Moraht, the expert of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, agrees with Mr. Belloc in thinking that events are shaping to what both writers term a "decision." It is curious that these critics should agree on such a point at a moment when the fighting on the western front seems to the uninitiated to be quite uneventful, and when the attention of the world is turned to the eastern front watching the triumphant advance of the Germans in Galicia. It is remarkable that Major Moraht should see in a few exchanges of trenches in northern France events more significant as decisive factors than the dramatic recapture of Galician strongholds by the German arms. Mr. Belloc, lecturing in London, is reported by *The Daily News* as saying:

"I want you to remember that within the next few weeks you are certain to have the turning-point of the war. It does not mean victory, but that the enemy will be getting further away from an inconclusive peace.

"You will get the offensive, and not on one point, but on many; and for some days you will not know where the weakness is showing itself on the German lines. If it succeeds it will be shown by the Germans either shortening their line, or they will hang on too long and it will break. Alternatively it may not succeed, and the test will be that after the expenditure of this mass of accumulated ammunition and after an appalling casualty list the German line remains still unbroken. In this latter alternative our decision to continue must remain. It will be a very critical turning-point in the war. If the German line has to retire then you have the war not ended, but decided."

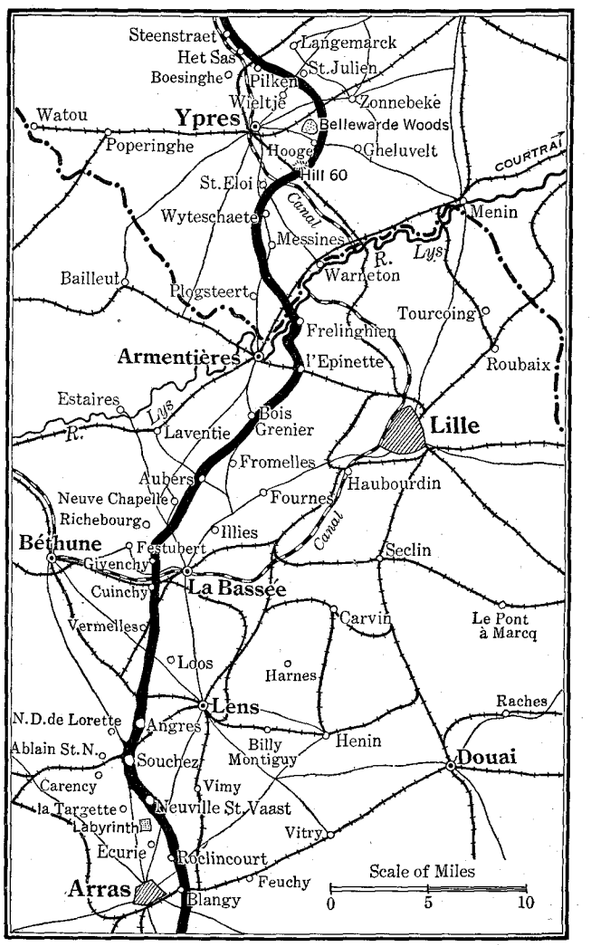


THE LAST HOUSE IN CARENCY.

At one time the only foothold of the French in the village, every other house being held by the Germans. From this meager shelter they eventually stormed the town and regained possession of it.

Major Moraht, writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, thinks that this offensive has begun, and he continues:

"Between Arras and Armentières things are very lively. It is an offensive of the enemy with strong forces, and therefore the 'beginning of the war in May' announced by Lord Kitchener. That announcement was not unwelcomed by our army command. That Lord Kitchener approximately keeps his word is due perhaps more to the peculiarities of a 'coalition war' than to the completion of the much-advertised army of many million white and colored Englishmen. For two weeks transports have undoubtedly brought notable new forces into France, but in any case not millions.



WHERE THE REAL TRIAL OF STRENGTH IS GOING ON.

"What France has brought into the field for this offensive is difficult to say. It may be the great army of defense from Paris, which does not feel itself threatened just now, or it may be newly trained young reserves, or perhaps troops rested after fighting in Champagne and between the Meuse and the Moselle.

"Altho we have every confidence that this offensive will not lead to driving us out of Flanders and northern France, as the enemy hopes, still an attack with great numerical superiority may bring about a 'backward and forward' battle which may go on for a long time without reaching a positive decision. In these circumstances it must be remembered that the giving up of individual points on an extended front is not a catastrophe, and the trenches which the French have taken from us between Carency and Neuville they have had to defend with bloody losses and without any certainty of keeping us out permanently.

"The general situation on the western front is that a development toward a decision will lie in the question of whether we are stronger in defense or the enemy stronger in attack."

The military critic of the Manchester *Guardian* takes a similar view, and, speaking of this continual exchanging of trenches which has marked the fighting in that region, says:

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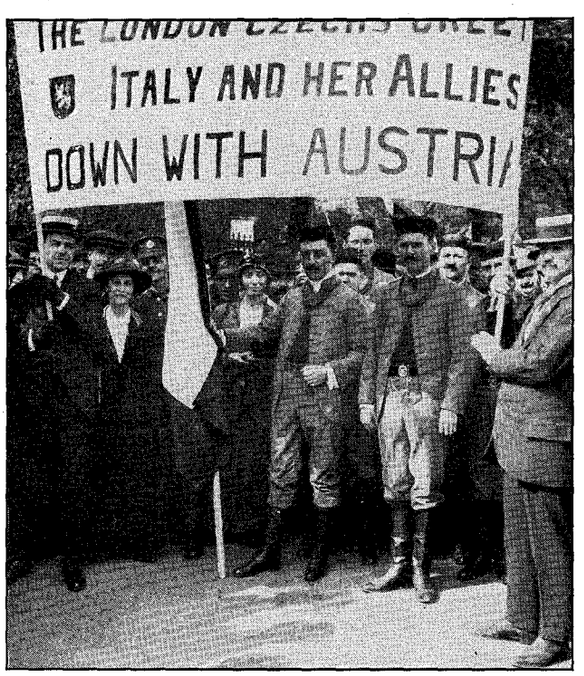
"In themselves the military effect of these combats is often little more than a mutual slaughtering in which that side wins which puts the greater number of men out of action. 'Eye-witness' has himself drawn attention to this aspect of the war. Ultimately numbers will win—numbers of men and numbers of guns. The Allies, especially since the entry into the war of Italy, have the greater resources in men. If, therefore, they succeed in putting out of action more or even only as many Austro-Germans as they themselves lose—and do not fall behind in armament—they are fighting a winning battle."

The fighting in this region, in which the famous "Labyrinth" is situated, has been very severe, and the London *Morning Post* tells us that the now-captured Labyrinth, which lies to the south of Neuville-St. Vaast, contains in an area of some two square miles a perfect maze of trenches over fifteen miles long in the aggregate.

THE CZECHS' ASPIRATIONS

RACIAL WARFARE between Slav and German has been accepted as an obvious fact since the war between Russia and the two Kaisers began, but few Americans realize how deep this racial hatred goes and how Austria may, at any moment, be confronted by a revolt of her Slavic subjects. Geographically the most important of the Slav States belonging to the Austrian Empire is the Kingdom of Bohemia, and its Czech inhabitants are continually at loggerheads with their German neighbors. The reasons for this state of things are made clear by the London *Morning Post*, which says:

"To explain this antagonism, it is necessary to go back to the period of the Reformation, which led to the Hussite wars. It was John Huss, the Rector of the University of Prague (1392–1415), who adopted the doctrine of John Wyclif. For two centuries the Czech peasants repelled successfully many invasions of the German and Hungarian Papal armies, which ravaged



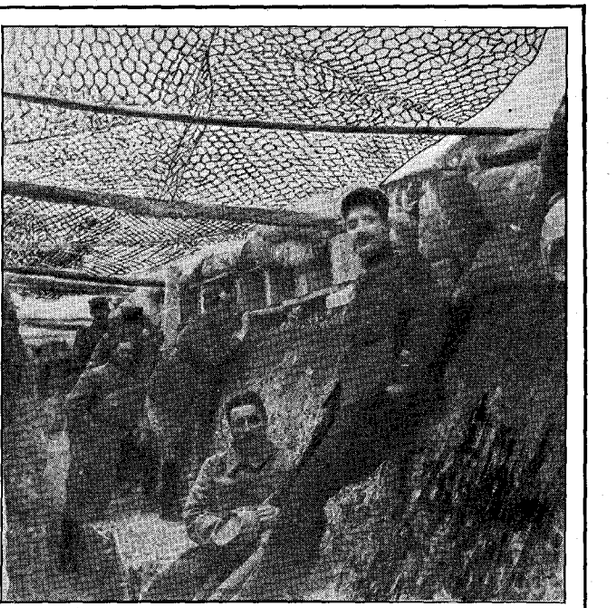
ANTI-AUSTRIAN BOHEMIANS.

These Czechs, in national costume, headed a Czech delegation that joined in an Anti-Austrian demonstration organized by the Italians in London just before Italy's declaration of war.

Bohemia in the same way as their descendants have done in Belgium and Servia. But the odds were too great. Half Europe was in arms against Bohemia, and the martyrdom of its population began with the defeat of the Bohemians in the Battle of the White Mountains (1620).

"Two-thirds of the population were either exterminated or driven abroad, and many emigrants settled in England, where they founded the Moravian Church."

Those who remained at home, says *The Post*, elected the



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RAMPARTS OF CHICKEN-WIRE.

The French troops have found that a covering of wire netting shelters them from deadly showers of German hand-grenades.

ancestors of the present Austrian Emperor to the throne of Bohemia—

"A mistake for which they had and still have to pay dearly, because the Hapsburgs broke the contracts made with the Czech nation. The Hapsburgs had only one thought: to destroy the glory of Bohemia, to stifle the culture of the Czechs, and to kill their language, in which Chelcicky and other Bohemians preached to the world universal peace, equal rights for all men, and religious liberty."

Centuries of Germanization, we are told, have not deprived the Czech of his individuality, and *The Post* continues:

"This individuality of the Czechs is a characteristic of the peasantry of Bohemia, who, following old traditions, devised a distinctive style of arranging their homes and their costumes. They have their own poetry, music, dances, customs, and ceremonies, all of which may be considered as the artistic side of Bohemian peasant culture. The Czechs look now with pride upon this traditional art of their peasants, seeing in it many links with the various branches of the Slavonic race.

"The great progress of Bohemia during the past century in art, education, and industry has gradually drawn the attention of Europe to the historic rights of the Czechs. The virility of this race has served to make more apparent the inefficiency of the Austrians and to emphasize the fact that the Hapsburg Monarchy is not a modern institution, but a medieval survival. Austrian misrule can not continue in the face of the present high intellectual and economic development of the Czechs as opposed to the backward condition of the Teuton rulers."

As is natural in an English paper, *The Post* foresees the utter defeat of the two Kaisers and prophesies the erection of an independent Kingdom of Bohemia:

"The hour of national enfranchisement has arrived, and Bohemians, Moravians, Silesians, and Slovaks are looking forward to a new life. Bohemia will retake her place among the free nations; the old lands of the Bohemian Crown, namely Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, will be united again. . . . . .

"In the new Europe which is about to be born the Czechs also desire their 'place in the sun.' They desire to restore and to maintain their national individuality, and to remain Slavs as they always have been."

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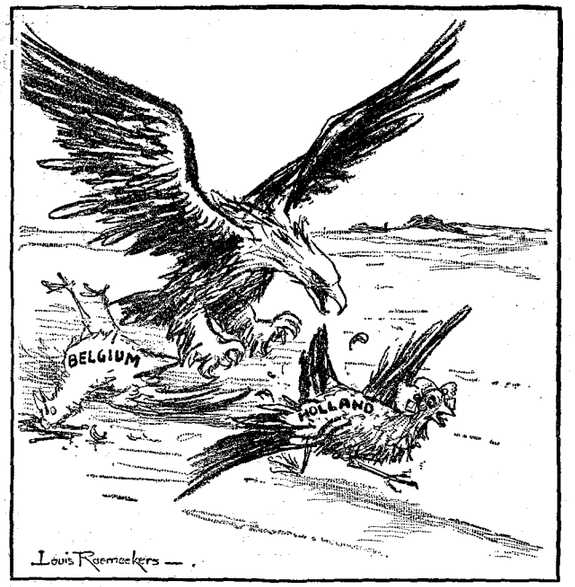
A TEMPTING MORSEL.

—Reproduced in *De Amsterdammer* from the *Critica* (Buenos Aires).



OUR TURN NEXT.

—*De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam).

ANTI-GERMAN CARTOONS PERMITTED BY THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT TO APPEAR IN HOLLAND.

NERVOUS TENSION IN HOLLAND

HOLLAND IS HARD HIT and anxious. The war has placed upon her a greater burden than that borne by any other neutral nation. Her immense carrying-trade has been ruined by the blockade of Germany proclaimed by the Allies; the presence of the Germans in Belgium is a perpetual source of uneasiness to her, and she has to put her hand deep down into her pocket to maintain her army at full war-strength. Even in England her unhappy situation is realized, for the London *Outlook*, referring to her loss of trade, says:

"Among the branches of the Dutch trade, commerce with Germany is perhaps the most important. Germany's industries are concentrated upon the Rhine and its tributaries. The most important trade is the Rhine trade, and it is carried on across the Dutch frontier via Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Antwerp. That enormous and exceedingly profitable trade has come to a standstill. Besides, the Dutch will no longer be able to dispose of the productions of their colonies—coffe , tobacco, sago, rice, cocoa, etc.—in Germany and Aus ria-Hungary, two countries which are, in time of peace, among their best customers. Holland's trade and industries are utterly crippled, for the Dutch are largely dependent upon German raw produce and German coal. Moreover, Holland, like Switzerland, has been compelled to mobilize a large army for her protection and to keep it constantly in a state of absolute readiness. While the income of the Dutch has greatly diminished, national expenditure is on a war-scale."

Curiously enough, the Dutch papers do not emphasize their commercial difficulties, but comment on the activities of their German neighbors, which cause them considerable uneasiness. The feeling of anxiety is not obtrusive; there are no scare headlines, but from time to time articles appear which show how deep this apprehension lies. For example, Prof. G. W. Kernkamp writes in *De Amsterdammer:*

"The present war has taught the Dutch people—quicker and probably also better than lessons in school could have done it—a lesson in '*histoire contemporaine.*' Besides, the occupation of Belgium by the Germans has r minded many a one of the dangers which may be in store for us in the future, even if we should not be entangled in the present war. In the beginning the difficult question was carefully avoided in Germany; but since then it has been evident from speeches and writing—the Government has, of course, not exprest any opinion—that some leading Germans want to retain Belgium permanently; that Germany must control a greater coastal territory both on account of its commerce and for strategical reasons; that the German fleet may be easily closed in in the German Bight (the part of the North Sea behind Helgoland), and that it finds there no sufficient base for its operations; that Germany, therefore, must look out for a new 'point of support' for its fleet.

"All this does not tend to remove the uneasiness of many Dutchmen concerning the future of their country. Even if the territory of Holland itself should be left untouched, an annexation of Belgium by Germany would bring Holland on the land side entirely in the grip of its powerful neighbor. Besides, if it is of vital interest to Germany to remain master in Belgium, it can not hanker less after the mouths of the Scheldt, the Meuse, and the Rhine; if it can not acquire these now, it is still to fear that before long the 'economic necessity' will require the acquisition of this territory."

The Amsterdam *Telegraaf* says that there are limits to the patience of Holland:

"The fear of being involved in the war seems to be the ulterior motive of a great number of people. Anything rather than that! . . . Certainly we must sacrifice many things for peace. We must even make allowances. But there will come a moment when these allowances for the sake of peace change their nature. And there at that point one must stop. There is the border-line which must not be passed."

Still plainer language is used by the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, which solemnly warns Germany to avoid irritating Holland by further attacks on her shipping, remarking that "Dutchmen are not so phlegmatic as they seem." Then, turning to another danger-zone, it proceeds:

"The annexation of Belgium, especially by Germany, would be the beginning of the end for the Netherlands. A glance at the map is sufficient for us to grasp this, but to those who can not see it we recall Herr von Jagow's remark addrest at the beginning of the war to the British Government, to the effect that Germany could not annex Belgium without doing the same with regard to Dutch territory, and she solemnly promised to respect the neutrality of Holland. This declaration would be completely tranquilizing for Holland and Belgium, as regards the future, were it not that history teaches that the alteration of circumstances can influence the duration of international relations and agreements. Anyhow, we must reckon with the possibility that in the course of the war the German Government may have conceived other plans as regards Belgium, and consequently perhaps other ideas as regards Holland. . . . . .

"In view partly of Herr von Jagow's words, we incline to the opinion that a proclamation by Germany of the annexation of Belgium during this war can, and must be, interpreted by Holland as a deadly threat, and consequently as a *casus belli.*"

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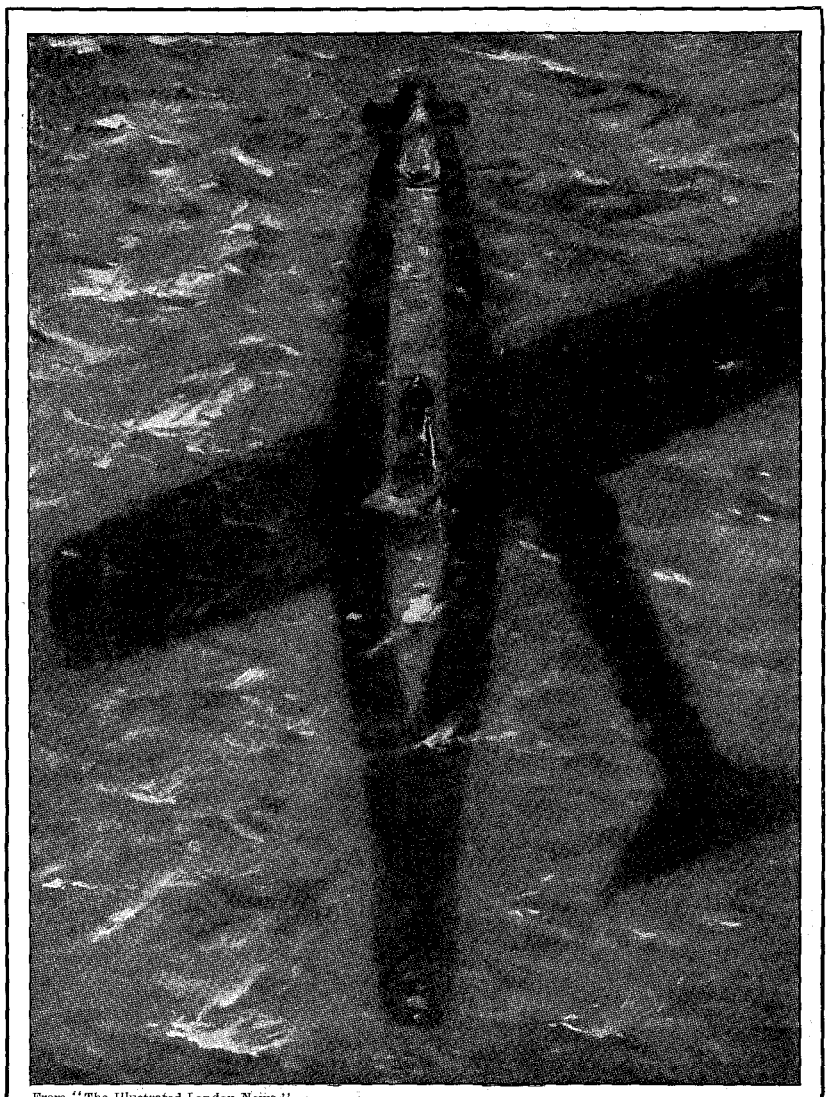
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOW THE "LUSITANIA" MIGHT HAVE BEEN SAVED

AEROPLANES, it has again and again been urged, are the most effective defense against the undersea terror of modern warfare. The submerged submarine, invisible from the surface of the water, may be plainly seen from the swiftly moving aircraft hundreds of feet above. The loss of the *Lusitania* has brought from authorities on aviation repeated demands that the lesson be heeded. For they are convinced that if the British had employed on their own coast such an air patrol as that by means of which the Russians have kept their Black Sea coast free of German and Turkish vessels, the *Lusitania* could not have been destroyed. This, for instance, is the opinion of Charles C. Witner, an American aviator, late pilot of Harold F. McCormick's "aero-yacht," and more recently for six months with the Russian Black Sea fleet. Mr. Witner, in common with other aerial experts, who have been quoted in the daily press and in aviation-journals, is led at the same time to deplore our own Navy's sad lack of aerial equipment. Says Mr. Witner, in an interview with one of the editors of *The Aerial Age*, reproduced in part in *Flying* (New York, June):



From "The Illustrated London News."

"SHADOWED" BY AN AEROPLANE.

How a submarine 20 feet under water looks from the vantage-point of an aviator perhaps hundreds of feet aloft. As submarine sleuths British Navy aircraft have guarded marine operations in the Dardanelles, and have convoyed troops across the English Channel. Under their guidance the *Lusitania* might have passed unscathed.

"Since the time the *Breslau* and the *Goeben* threatened Sebastopol the Russians have been depending entirely upon aircraft to keep the coast free of sea-raiders. . . . . .

"The defense of the entire coast was left to the aeroplanes, and for three months, during my stay at Sebastopol, I saw them go out daily to reconnoiter. In this way, Russia was able, with an equipment of seven aeroplanes, costing about $100,000, to dispense with the services of several cruisers and to insure ample protection at Sebastopol from the German sea-raiders.

"The employment of a few aeroplanes on the Irish coast would have saved the *Lusitania*. Their daily reconnoitering would have prevented submarines from coming nearer than fifty miles to the coast, beyond which danger-line the *Lusitania* would have had little to fear. As a matter of fact, there is little excuse for that tragedy except that they did not have sufficient aircraft to afford protection for ships under all conditions, which is undoubtedly the reason proper aerial protection to shipping near the British coast has not been provided, as it has in the Black Sea."

Mr. Witner considers aeroplanes as necessary to battle-ships as periscopes are to submarines, and when told that the Atlantic fleet of sixty-two vessels, recently assembled in New York waters, has no aeroplanes, he was almost as much shocked as by the news of the sinking of the *Lusitania*. He said:

"With my mind filled with the proof of the potentiality of the aeroplane, I must say that I am shocked by this utter neglect of aeronautics. It seems incredible that our great Navy should not have aerial scouts.

"Every military and naval authority in Europe now recognizes that a navy without aerial eyes is as helpless as a submarine without a periscope; an army without aerial scouts can be corraled and slaughtered like a herd of sheep; a harbor or naval station is at the mercy of every puny submarine and cruiser, and a nation without aerial forces is as helpless as was the *Lusitania* at the time of her sinking."

In this connection, *Flying* also publishes the following statement from the president of the Aero Club of Illinois, Charles Dickenson:

"The *Lusitania* disaster probably could have been averted had proper precautions been taken in providing a hydroaeroplane convoy, with an expert aviator. A hydroaeroplane could have made a reconnaissance as soon as the vessel was within the zone of hostilities.

"It is known that an aviator flying at an altitude of 300 to 500 feet can see from 150 to 200 feet beneath the surface of the water, and as a consequence detect the presence of any submarine craft under the surface of the water in the vicinity of the ship and warn it in sufficient time to allow the ship to escape.

"Every battle-ship should be equipped with a hydroaeroplane for reconnaissance duty in case of war. A battle-ship costs $7,000,000 and a hydroaeroplane $7,500—mighty cheap insurance.

"The action of Congress in appropriating only $1,000,000 for aviation in the Navy and $300,000 in the Army necessitates

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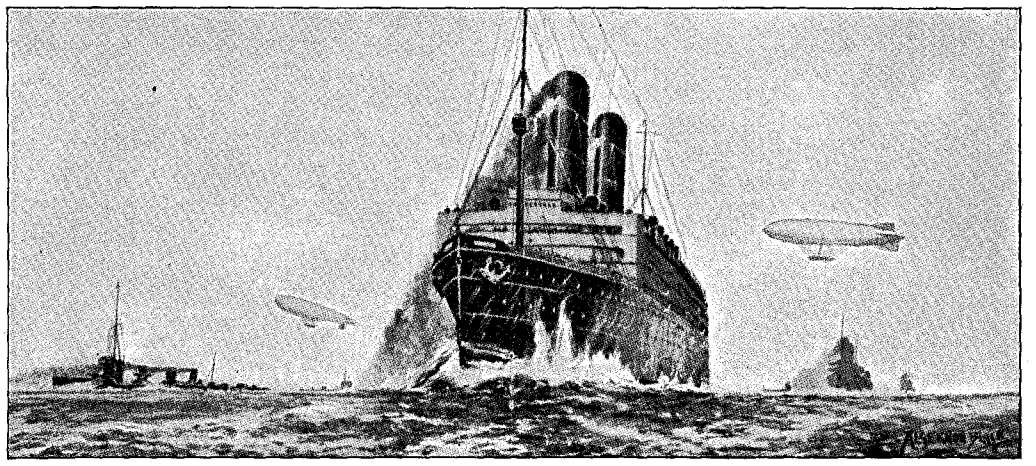
other means of encouragement to the Navy for the elaboration of a proper naval aviation corps."

In the opinion that a proper air patrol would have saved the *Lusitania*, Henry Woodhouse, in a communication to *The Times* (New York), heartily concurs. He writes:

"The small investment of $20,000—the cost of two aeroplanes



From "London Flight," by courtesy of the Aero Club of America.

BRITISH DIRIGIBLE-CONVOYS FOR CROSS-CHANNEL TROOP-SHIPS.

"Our forces have been so successfully convoyed to France under the protection of our Navy aircraft that not a single mishap has been recorded . . . up to the present time."—*Official Report.*

—would have saved the *Lusitania*, the terrible loss of life, and an actual loss of over ten million dollars.

"The fleets of the warring countries have been and are daily protected from submarine attacks by the seaplanes, by their thorough reconnaissances, and it has been found that they can detect submarines and mines and thereby keep the path of the fleets clear. This has been the case in the North Sea and during the campaign against the Dardanelles. . . . . .

"The present-day seaplanes are the most effective means of defense that a ship can have. . . . . .

"With two aeroplanes the *Lusitania* would have made itself immune from submarine attack. The danger from submarines is a daylight danger near coasts, and this danger would easily be overcome by the employment of aircraft, as already mentioned.

"The powerful seaplanes of to-day have been called the kingfishers of the submarine. They can be launched from a ship and sent to reconnoiter a hundred miles ahead, and upon finding a submarine it can attack it with bombs, and destroy it. The heads of the different forces in Europe recognize this potentiality, and while regretting that they do not have sufficient aeroplanes to employ some for this purpose they keep their submarines out of reach of the enemies' aircraft. . . . . .

"As the *Lusitania* was torpedoed within ten miles of the coast, the British authorities may be twice sorry for not having paid attention to the warning of Sir Percy Scott, who warned England of the coming potentiality of the submarine and the aircraft. Had she paid heed to the warnings to-day she would have a sufficient number of aircraft, and every port of her coast, as far as twenty miles out at sea, could be kept clear of submarines and mines.

"However, this failure to provide aerial protection was not confined to England. Naval authorities have been slow in recognizing the value of aircraft, and as a result few countries had more than a handful of aeroplanes when the war was declared, and it required such events as a dirigible halting a ship at sea, a squadron of aeroplanes attacking a cruiser with bombs, a fleet of seaplanes starting from hangarships at sea to attack military bases, a seaplane launching torpedoes, to make them realize the value of aircraft for naval warfare. These events marked a new stage in the development of naval aeronautics and show clearly the advent of a new epoch, a period when the ships of the sea must face a new and potential adversary, when transports equipped with torpedo-launching seaplanes will be a match for armored war-ships and naval battles, and the side winning in the air will have a preponderous advantage over the other.

"Until now navy people, trained to face the crushing force of the elements, have looked at the frail aeroplane askance and asked for the supreme test, seaworthiness, before admitting it as a naval auxiliary. Without seaworthiness they could not see any usefulness for the aeroplane, and, accordingly, postponed the organization of naval aeronautic corps. . . . . .

"The obstacle that has prevented the development of naval aeronautics more than anything else has been the obsession of naval men that an aeroplane to be of service to the navy should have the stanchness of a ship. With extreme lack of sense of proportions they have failed to realize that what they expected in an aeroplane costing about $10,000 and requiring only a personnel of two men was so revolutionary in efficiency afforded for the amount invested that, judged by the same standard, a dreadnought would represent an unjustifiable waste of money, as the cost of a dreadnought and the personnel required to man it are more than is required to establish and operate a fleet of five hundred aeroplanes.

"The fact that the fleet assembling in New York waters has not a single aeroplane at its disposal, and, on account of the discarding recently of three of the four naval aeroplanes which had become unfit for service, the United States Navy has only one aeroplane fit for service, and half a dozen machines in disrepair, shows that the United States has not profited by Europe's mistakes. With one aeroplane in the Navy, half a dozen in the Army, and none of the 150 civil aviators experienced in long-distance flying, this country would be in a sorrowful plight in case of its becoming a party in a war."

THE VALUE OF FLAVOR—It is known to all that the sight of appetizing food "makes the mouth water." Comparatively few, however, realize that the sight of such food "makes the stomach water" in the same sense. That is to say, the flow of gastric juice is accelerated by the actual taste of the food, so that digestive fluid is set to flowing merely through the appreciation of flavor. This point is insisted upon by Dr. Graham Lusk, professor of physiology in Cornell Medical School, in a leading article in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. Says Dr. Lusk:

"When food is taken without appetite, this important preliminary flow of gastric juice does not take place and proper digestion is rendered more difficult. . . . . .

"The appetite is like a magic wand influencing the whole of the digestive process. Fear and anger lead to a parched throat, and in an entirely similar manner to a parched stomach, so that food can not be well digested under these circumstances. It is familiar to all that the sight, smell, or sound of anything repellent will cause loss of appetite. The writer has seen an artist faint when an operation of Dr. Carrel became the subject of a dinner conversation where men and women were present. The appetite is favored by the extraneous refinements of civilized life, such as a spotless table-cloth. It would also be affected by the cleanliness of the preparation of the food could one always look behind the scenes. It is affected by the atmosphere of cheer at the table. Neither scolding parents nor snarling children facilitate the digestion of the Christmas dinner. The question of flavor in all its ramifications is therefore a very important one. It is one of the pitfalls of the prescribing physician, because he is very likely to believe that what he likes is excellent and what he detests is bad. The great multitude of people like pickles, but some do not; the latter class must not argue that pickles are therefore injurious. The common foods of life, such as potatoes, tomatoes, and bananas, all have their personal enemies based on dietetic prejudices which are largely imaginary, altho as a psychosis the manifestations of repulsion are very real."

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X-RAYED CIGARS

FLORIDA and other sections of the tobacco belt are infested with a tiny but very active beetle, which has been responsible for losses of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Fortune awaits the man who can wage a winning war against this pest. The insect is known as the "tobacco-bug" and also as the "cigaret-beetle"; and in factories where he has gained admittance he is destroying from five to ten thousand dollars' worth of cigars annually. Tobacco-experts and agents of the National Bureau of Entomology are spending sleepless nights over this problem. In the Government laboratory in Richmond, Virginia, one man is devoting his entire time to the study of methods of extermination. The insect generates in dirt and refuse, and a manufacturer whose establishment is not thoroughly clean will find traces of the pest sooner or later. Says a writer in *The Edison Monthly* (New York):

"There are a number of ways in which these insects can be brought into a factory. Frequently they make their appearance after a new shipment of tobacco has been received, showing plainly that the newly arrived leaf is infested or has been stored in infested storehouses. Often, too, the beetle flies from building to building, and one can be almost certain that wherever an infested warehouse is located neighboring cigar-makers are having trouble fighting the pest.

"To combat this insect, all sorts of measures have been adopted by factory-owners. Some go to the extent of fumigating every bale or hogshead of tobacco-leaf brought into their plant. Copper screening is put over every door and window in the cigar-makers' room, and trays of newly made cigars are kept covered and well guarded.

"Indeed, thousands of dollars are spent annually in trying to check the inroads that the cigaret-beetle is making in the profits of tobacco-merchants. All kinds of devices have been experimented with, from trap lights and fumigating to sterilizing by means of *x*-rays and high-frequency electric currents, for the extermination of this pest is of as much importance to the tobacco-men as is the extermination of the cotton-weevil to the Southern growers. A concrete example of its destructive powers is the case of a shipment of sixty hogsheads of finest-quality American tobacco to the Imperial Japanese Government not long ago. When the leaf was inspected by its Japanese buyers it was found that fifty out of the sixty hogsheads contained wormy tobacco, for the eggs had developed during the period between packing and unpacking of the hogsheads.

"The first experiments with electricity as a means of sterilizing the eggs of the tobacco-beetle were attempted not long ago, when an effort was made by the Government agent in the Richmond laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology to use high-frequency current. A great deal of work and much time were devoted to this test, but up to the present the experimenters have been combating a difficulty which will in the end probably prove insurmountable.

"The most successful method of using high-frequency current was to pass it through bales or bundles of tobacco in which the tobacco-bug is found in the animate stage. It was found that the current thoroughly sterilized the moist tobacco in the bale but, unfortunately, it always followed the line of moisture and therefore did not affect the entire bale. This was of little or no benefit because the bale became reinfested through the beetles or the eggs left untouched by the current.

"About the time that the Government agents were experimenting with the high-frequency apparatus, Franklin Smith, of Philadelphia, began work with an *x*-ray appliance. He found that the ray killed the eggs of the beetle, and that sterilization could be effected while the tobacco remained packed in bales or rolled into cigars. This seemed to open a way for the destruction of the eggs in boxed goods, thus preventing the shipment of wormy cigars.

"A special *x*-ray machine was constructed by Mr. Smith and thoroughly tested. The appliance was found so satisfactory by some cigar-manufacturers that it was quickly adopted in many of the larger factories. The *x*-ray can only be applied when the cigars are packed in tightly closed containers, because it is necessary for eggs of the beetle to be confined to absolute darkness for a period of forty-eight hours after the treatment.

"One of the largest machines now in use is in the factory of the Cuesta Rey Company, at Tampa, Florida. The most important part of the machine is, of course, the *x*-ray chamber. This is constructed directly over a wide belt-conveyor and contains three ray-tubes. The cigar-boxes are laid on the conveyor at one end and carried slowly under the ray-chamber, where they are treated. The length of time necessary for a single treatment is about seventeen and one-half or eighteen minutes, and the speed of the conveyor-belt is regulated accordingly. For a period of four and one-half minutes the cigars are subjected to the direct rays of the tubes, and for the remainder of the time they are exposed to the indirect rays. In this way 800 cigars, or about eight boxes, are treated every minute."

SUMMER'S BLIGHT ON WIRELESS

THE great wireless telegraphic plants experience more difficulty in transmitting their messages during the summer months than in winter. There seems to be some seasonal influence in operation. It has even been suggested that spots on the sun, or auroral activity, may play some part in the matter. This seems "entirely improbable" to an editorial writer of *The Electrical World* (New York, June 5), who thinks it much more likely that the summer troubles are to be referred to increased atmospheric absorption and increased atmospheric interference, known as "static" in technical parlance. Says this writer:

"In the spring the intensity and frequency of 'strays,' or false signals from natural electrical discharges, become greater and greater. During July and August, in these latitudes, such static disturbance seems to be at its worst. About November the false signals become much less numerous, and consequently radiotelegraphy over considerable distances with moderate power becomes entirely feasible. In the early days of wireless telegraphy the receivers used were not of sufficiently great delicacy to be entirely subservient in operation to the vagaries of static. Within the past year, however, marvelously sensitive amplifying instruments have been devised and put into use. With these working at maximum responsiveness it has been found possible to signal by radio over distances so great as to be almost beyond belief, but comparative freedom from static has been a *sine qua non*. Now that the uttermost delicacy in reception can not be made use of because of the overpowering atmospherics, and especially since the usual summer increase in absorption has reduced the amount of received energy available to produce signals, transmission over some 4,000 miles with approximately 100 kilowatts of power in the sending antenna has become very difficult, if not entirely impossible, for large portions of each day. All of this goes to prove the contention that effects of atmospheric disturbances must be further minimized. To increase the sensitiveness of receivers without at the same time reducing responsiveness to static is futile. At present the best engineering practise is to drown out false signals by supplying an abundance of power at the sustained wave-sending station, while at the same time utilizing fully the tone- and persistence-selecting abilities of the heterodyne or electrical-beats receivers. In this way it is entirely practicable to erect radio stations for continuous service over distances of several thousand miles. In the interests of efficiency and power economy, however, it is to be hoped that new methods of decreasing static interference will be rapidly developed."

TELEPHONES AND "ZEPPELINS"—Telephones are expected to play an important part in the defense of Paris from aerial raiders, according to the London correspondent of *Telephony* (Chicago). Says this paper:

"Recently, when *Zeppelins* bombarded the French capital, the bomb-throwers were enabled to get over the city owing to the clever work of the German spies, who cut all telephone-wires. When General Joffre heard that Count Zeppelin's aircraft had visited Paris, it is said he was 'very angry.' He had made all arrangements for the Paris Air Patrol to cope successfully with any *Zeppelins* that might show up, with the aid of an elaborate system of telephoning. The night the *Zeppelins* arrived the members of the Paris Air Patrol were giving a farewell dinner to comrades who were off for aerial duty in Turkey the next day. The Paris watchers strove desperately to get word to the banqueters by telephone, but the German wire-cutters had done their work well."

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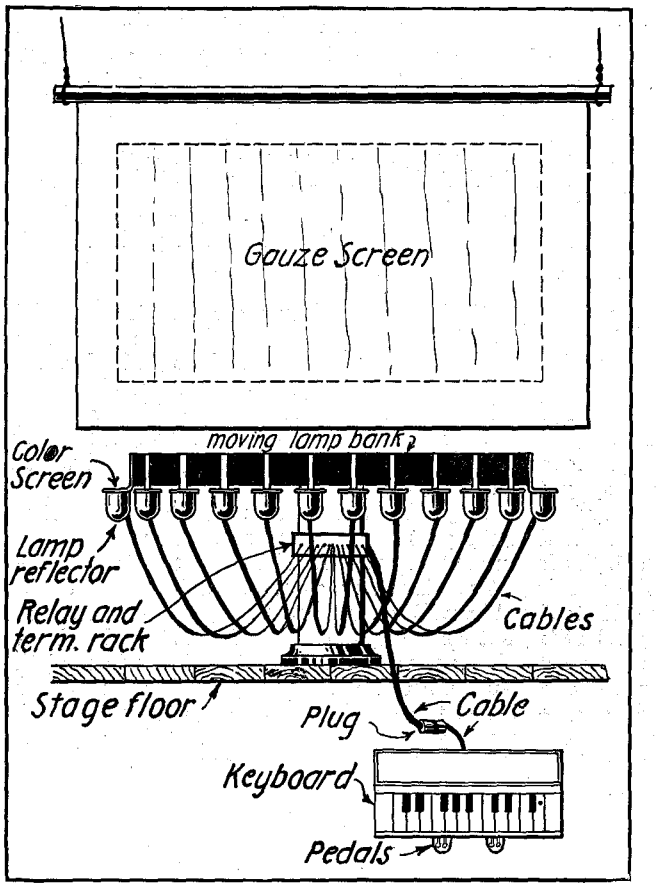
FOOD AND FITNESS

ARE WE OVERFED or underfed? Authorities on hygiene have generally taken the former position, making exception, of course, of those suffering from malnutrition through poverty. Dr. Woods Hutchinson, on the other hand, is apparently taking ground as the champion of the latter position. Food, he says, is the only real medicine that can be relied on for a permanent cure of any of our ills. Pure food and plenty of it, he asserts in an article contributed to *The Journal of Sociologic Medicine* (Easton, Pa.), has cut the terrible "slaughter of the innocents" during the first year in two—almost in three. Our old disgrace—infant mortality—is



THE COLOR-ORGAN AND SCREEN IN DETAIL.

(See article on opposite page.)

disappearing, and we can make adult ills also disappear, if we use the same weapon. Says Dr. Hutchinson:

"The rich food of modern civilization, particularly the better supply of fresh meat, butter, eggs, fresh fruits, and vegetables the year around, has narrowed the swath cut by the deadly scythe of tuberculosis most cheeringly and increased the general resistance to the inroads of typhoid, pneumonia, bronchitis, and rheumatism, to say nothing of such plagues as leprosy, scurvy, and beriberi, which have been swept out of existence in civilized lands by the richer and more varied diet made possible by the conquests of scientific invention.

"One of the simplest concrete forms in which the problem presented itself was the school lunch. The community had already decided that its own future welfare demanded that every child should be educated, and that it was therefore justified in undertaking the expense of that education. But it was found that certain children presented themselves—particularly in our great cities and manufacturing-centers—so poorly fed that they were literally faint or stupid with hunger before the morning session was over. What was the use of wasting this expensive teaching upon pupils who were in no condition to make use of it? In the homely phrase of the old proverb, 'Hungry belly hath no ears.' And not even the most skilfully presented subject could be expected to hold the interest of the child against the cry of his stomach for food.

"So the school lunch was established, at first in fear and trembling, because it was a violation of the sacred law, 'He that will not work neither shall he eat'—nor his children, diminished parental responsibility and sapped the foundations of the established order in various alarming ways, but it proved an unqualified success from the start. It was usually furnished at cost price, with some arrangement for those children who were unable to buy tickets being provided with them, without any one else but the teacher or the committee being the wiser.

"It was soon found that all, save a few of the very poorest children, could manage to scrape together the pennies required for the lunch, and that not only was their school progress greatly improved by the food, but that many children whose fathers were earning passable wages had been coming to school on a scrappy, insufficient breakfast, and were almost as much benefited in scholarship and vigor by a simple, nutritious, well-cooked meal at the proper time as were the poorer children.

"More than this, the mothers of the undernourished children were so struck with the improvement in their health and comfort that they began to come to the school to inquire how they could prepare nourishing and attractive meals at such a low price. In not a few cases, fathers who had been out of work for a time, and whose children had been supplied with free tickets, would come in after they had secured employment to thank the teacher or matron and offer to pay for the lunches which the child had had."

Instead of diminishing parental responsibility, Dr. Hutchinson asserts, this course actually quickened and improved it. Further, the opportunity afforded for teaching table manners, courtesy, and helpfulness, and improved hygienic habits was a help to the general tone of the school. To bring good, well-cooked food at an accessible price or where necessary, without cost, within the reach of the growing, young, human animal, at proper intervals, appears to do little else but good. We read further:

"The problem which is now facing us is how far this attitude can be extended and adopted toward the adult. The feeling is growing steadily that it is good statesmanship on the part of the community, good efficiency-engineering, to see that each home-maker, each worker, is supplied with what food he or she needs, not merely to keep up his efficiency, but also to increase it. The mere dole of charity, just to keep him from starvation, is not enough.

"This is like letting a valuable piece of machinery deteriorate for want of proper care. The human machine is so much more wonderful, so much more valuable and expensive, so to speak, than its fuel, that the problem now seems to be shifting to how shall each and every human engine in the community be supplied with all the fuel that it can possibly and profitably utilize, in order to develop its highest efficiency. Any other condition means waste and loss to the community.

"One of the most cheering developments of recent times is that the problem of wages is already beginning to be regarded from this point of view by the intelligent, up-to-date employer. The ideal wage is no longer the lowest at which labor can be bought in the open market, but the highest upon which the employee can be made to pay returns in increased working power, improved intelligence, keener interest in his work and in the success of the concern.

"Ninety-five per cent. of humanity—all, in fact, except the 5 per cent. of born defectives—will respond, indeed already respond, to this sort of treatment. And the capacity for the improvement of the average man, under ideal physical conditions, has never properly been tested out yet. Ideal fuel alone would certainly raise the average efficiency 30 per cent. in most workers.

"The higher the wages have been raised so far, the shorter the hours have been made—the greater the output of the worker and the lower the labor cost of the product. Just to see that every child is well and abundantly fed, that every worker is supplied with the food best adapted to develop his highest efficiency and secure him against want in his old age might not actually bring the millennium, but it would be a long step in that direction.

"One day the community will appoint a commission of its best and broadest minds to plan the production, sanitary transportation, and economical distribution of food as carefully and as intelligently as it now devotes itself to tariffs and armies and navies. Food is mighty and will prevail!"

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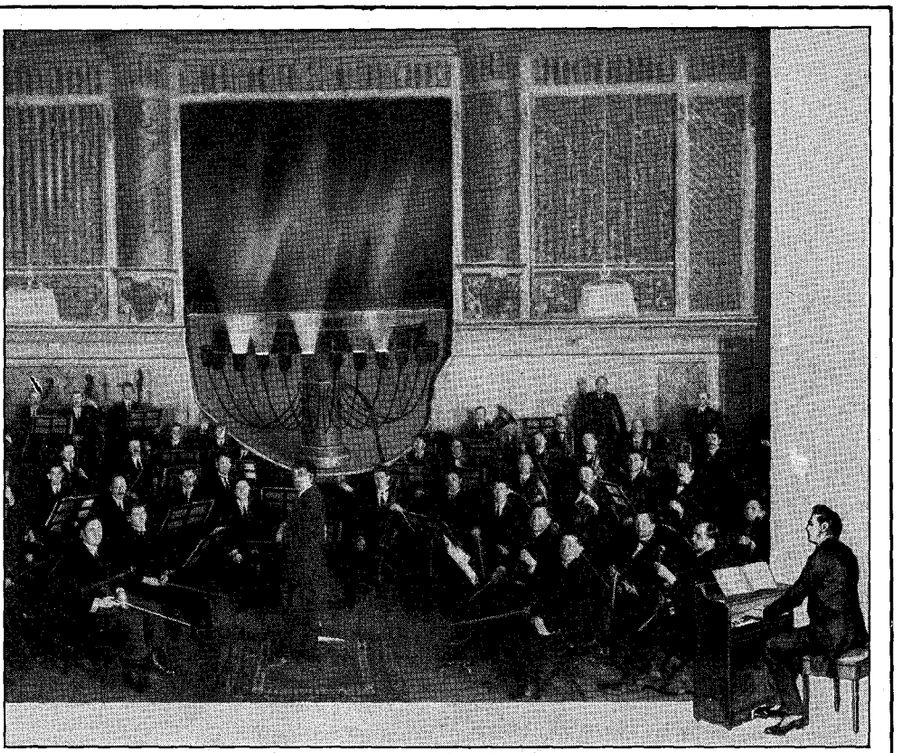
COLOR-MUSIC

DIFFERENCES in the pitch of sounds, on which the possibility of music depends, are due to differences in the rapidity of the vibrations that give rise to the sounds. Precisely the same is true of colors. There is the same kind of difference between blue and red as there is between two notes of the musical scale—only here the vibrations are ethereal and the result is perceptible to the eye, not to the ear. Incidentally, the vibrations are vastly swifter in the case of light than in that of sound, tho their number per second can be counted in both instances—and the perceptible range is much shorter. This interesting analogy between color and musical pitch has often suggested to experimenters the possibility of a sort of color-music, and its production has been tried more than once, never with any marked degree of success. The play of color, tho beautiful, has had no effect on the beholder comparable either in kind or intensity with that of music on the auditor. In the latest attempt at "color-music," a Russian composer of the modern school, Scriabine, has endeavored to supplement one kind of music by the other, accompanying his tonal production with a succession of colors, each of which was supposed to correspond to a particular tone of the musical scale. Says a writer in *The Electrical Experimenter* (New York), describing the performance of this composite piece in Carnegie Hall, New York:



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Electrical Experimenter," New York.

SYMPHONIES SEEN AND HEARD.

As the notes and chords are sounded, corresponding colors are projected upward through gauze-screens by a mechanism controlled and operated by the keyboard at the right.

"The 'color-organ' instrument has a keyboard of twelve colors, red, rosy-orange, yellow, green, pearly blue, 'the shimmer of moonshine,' bright blue, violet, purple, steely, 'steely with the glint of metal,' and dark red.

"The composer's dream was to build a palatial theater so contrived that the audience should be bathed in rhythmical light as it listened to the music.

"Modest Altschuler, conductor for the Russian Symphony Society, described the effect of the color-music on the new instrument as 'intoxicating,' and said that if the instrument proved to be a valuable accompaniment to an orchestra, scores for it could be written so that it could be used for other pieces.

"Simply described, the musical color-scheme is worked out as follows: For every changing mood in the music a different color is taken, as given for a certain note, etc., and which color also represents as near as possible the feeling of the soul, so to speak.

"We show diagrammatically (opposite) how this light-effect is managed. This device was built on short notice under the guidance of Preston S. Miller, of the Electrical Testing Laboratories, New York, and therefore future installations may be wonderfully improved. Referring to the diagram, a continuous band of high-power tungsten lamps are caused to move half-way around the belt circuit and back again continuously, as long as the color-notes are being used.

"Flexible insulated cables connect to each lamp as seen, and over each tungsten lamp is fitted a color-screen.

"Over this 'color-organ' is placed a frame about 12 by 15 feet at the front opening. In this frame are placed several pieces of various kinds of fine transparent gauze, which hang slightly in folds. This scheme, combined with the always moving and intermixing bands of color as projected upward, forms a wonderful effect.

"The keyboard, which is similar to a piano, can be played by any pianist, the musical score being written in regular notes on ruled paper, the same as any music. Color-intensity variation is obtained by means of two foot pedals at the base of the keyboard. Hence the wonderful range of colors and tints possible is evident.

"In laying out this musical color-scheme the composer of 'Prometheus' made use of an arbitrary color-scale, as might be suspected. Rimington had previously worked out an equivalent system for this purpose, but the new arrangement was as follows, the tone notes being:

C	Red.
D	Yellow.
E	Pearly blue.
F-sharp	Blue.
A	Green.
B-flat	Steely gray.

And so on. Various combinations of these colors were made easily possible by the keyboard, which resembled piano keys, and thus it was easy for the player to strike a chord, the same as in ordinary music.

"The operation of the keys and lamps is not direct but indirect, to avoid handling any heavy currents at the keyboard. . . . . .

"The lamps were all specially made with concentrated filaments to project the maximum amount of light upward through and on the gauze-screens. The lamps were made up for this work through the courtesy of the General Electric Company. The necessary color-screens were placed in slides over each lamp reflector, and colored gelatin was largely used for this work, placing it between two clear glass plates. For such colors as red, a plain red glass was used.

"The great success of the effect produced with this device was due in great part to the ingenious arrangement of the gauze-screens. The most flimsy screens came first, then next heavier gauze, etc., ending up with a rather stiff and coarse mesh netting. The color-effect on the audience was quite marvelous indeed, as the different, always changing colors were really seen through each other."

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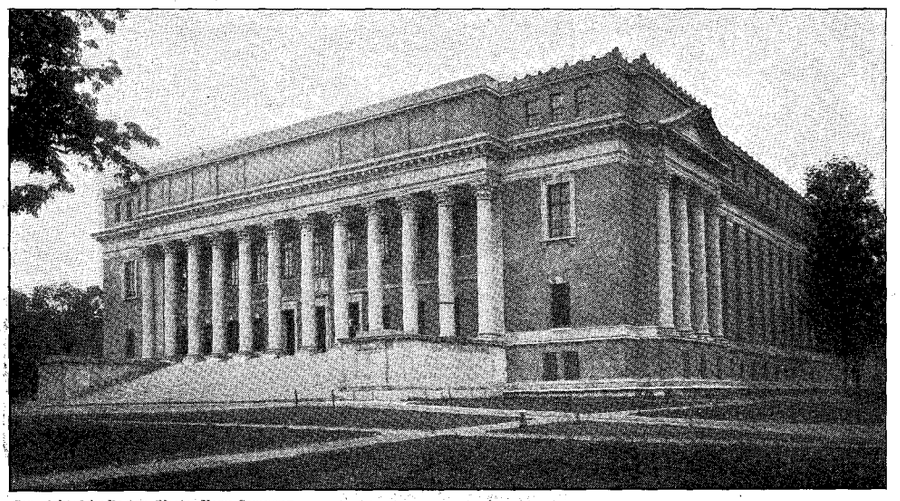
LETTERS - AND - ART

THE WIDENER LIBRARY OF HARVARD

JUST BEFORE HIS DEATH Harry Elkins Widener is said to have been interested in a project to provide Harvard with a library-building adequate to her needs, and he had been planning the establishment of a fund to this end. He was one of the victims of the *Titanic* disaster, and at this Commencement season Harvard sees the dedication of an imposing structure, endowed by his mother, that will stand as his memorial. Mrs. Widener has exprest the hope that the new building will "become the heart of the university, the center for all the interests that make Harvard a great university." It is truly a mighty structure, says Nelson C. Metcalf in the Boston *Transcript*, "impressive in its size and strength and appearance of solidity and endurance." It is described as a vast hollow square, 250 by 200 feet on the outside, with an inner courtyard 110 by 100 feet. A central section is devoted to the Widener collection—the books mainly on English literature and largely of what are known as "association" copies, collected by Harry Widener himself. One other imposing feature is the spacious reading-room on the second floor, tho smaller reading-rooms are found on the upper floors. Mr. Metcalf gives this further description:



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MONUMENT TO A HARVARD GRADUATE.

The Harry Elkins Widener Memorial is the gift of his mother in memory of the book-lover who perished with the sinking of the *Titanic*. His own collection of English literature holds an important place.

"The principal entrance is by some thirty granite steps, nearly the width of the north side, and through a series of twelve lofty Corinthian columns of limestone, which form an imposing portico. Three high doors of glass and wrought iron give admittance to the vestibule, finished in Rosatto marble; and straight ahead through the marble colonnade of the entrance-hall and up a broad marble staircase are the Widener memorial rooms—a feature of the building. The entrance-hall is thirty-six feet broad and fifty feet long, and its columns of statuary marble are supplemented by corresponding pilasters.

"The outer of the Widener memorial rooms is entirely of Alabama marble, with the exception of the domed ceiling. It has semicircular bays at the four corners, with high arched alcoves and fluted columns surmounted by handsome capitals. A door of oak with grille gives access to the inner memorial room, finished from floor to ceiling in dark, carved oak. This room will house the rare Widener collection. Here the bookcases have plate-glass shelves and bronze sashes, and on the south wall, over a high, marble-framed fireplace, is the portrait of Harry Widener, done by Ferrier, of Paris. This has the place of honor in the building, and, if the intervening doors are open, is visible from the central entrance through the long marble vista. The memorial rooms were designed by the London firm of White, Allom & Co., and the wood-carving was done in England."

The new library will be open for use at the beginning of the next college year. English literature will have the place of honor. At the time of Mr. Widener's death THE LITERARY DIGEST gave an account of his tastes and activities as a book-collector; now will be definitely shown how remarkable is his place among the young men of America. In the same number of *The Transcript*, Mr. George Parker Winship writes:

"The Harry Elkins Widener Memorial is a monument to a boy who collected books. He might have collected along many special lines, from 'incunabula' to 'curiosa.' His and Harvard's good fortune led him to gather as his most precious treasures the great masterpieces of English writing. A week from now the college library will possess, for the first time, the Shakespeare First Folio, the English Bible of 1550, a famous Caxton, the first edition of Burton's 'Anatomy,' and a few score more of the landmarks which stand out along the highway of English speech.

"The addition of the Harry Elkins Widener collection, which counts, all told, only about three thousand volumes, is likely to benefit the Harvard library indirectly even more than it does directly. This gift has already begun to make some of the people who thought they knew about the Harvard library realize how rich it is, and in how many different lines it challenges comparison with any competition. In English literature, the Widener collection crowns what has for many years been the strongest department in the library. The unrivaled Lefferts collection of Pope's writings, secured a short time ago through the efforts and the money of a New York graduate, and Professor Palmer's gift of his editions of the writings of George Herbert fitted naturally into the later seventeenth- and eighteenth-century English section, where there were already an astonishing number of extremely rare works. Professor Kittredge long ago made the Harvard folk-lore collection famous, and the judicious expenditure of the income from the fund raised to carry on this department has added largely to the strength of the English literature in the library."

The Harvard library is rich in many special collections. "Specialists in America count its 50,000 volumes classified as American history among the very best in this field, and constantly find on its shelves titles which elsewhere have been sought in vain." Some others are mentioned:

"The memory of Prince Henry's visit was commemorated by the establishment of the Hohenzollern collection, with the result that a year ago it was said that nowhere in Germany, unless probably at Berlin, could German history be studied as advantageously as at Harvard. France, with Professor Bocher's Molière and Montaigne collections, is not far behind her rival, and England, thanks to Professor Gross's persistent research

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and latterly to annual gifts for the purchase of books on London by Mr. William Phillips, holds her own. The Dante Society and Mr. H. Nelson Gay have enabled Italian literature and history, led by her great poet and the Rinascimento, to maintain a high position. Professors Wiener and Coolidge have looked after the interests of Russia and the Nearer East. The King of Siam and other friends of Professor Strobel have attended to that country, and Prof. Julian Coolidge is taking care of China. The purchase of the James Carson Brevoort collection of early works on Japan gave the library a good start in that direction. The purchase of the Ottoman collection formed by Count Paul Riant, of Paris; the international law collection of the Marquis d'Olivart, of Madrid, and the library of Scandinavian history formed by Konrad von Maurer, of Munich, transferred to Cambridge the results of lifelong study and accumulation.

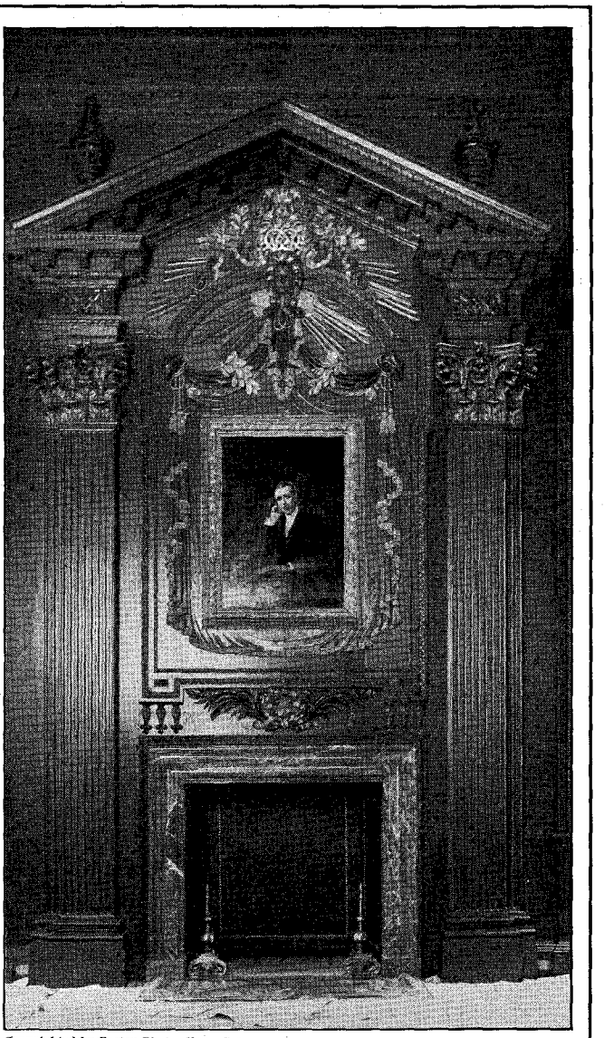
"These are all examples of the ways in which the Harvard library has grown to its present position. Inevitably, it is stronger in some fields than in others, but there are few in which during the past decades somebody has not been sufficiently interested to give the library a representation. Each year the number of subjects to which especial attention is being paid increases. Mr. Edgar H. Wells has been especially active in pointing out to his friends the satisfaction of giving books to the college. Whenever a weak point is discovered or a new subject begins to interest the scholarly world, some one is certain to come forward to share in helping the Harvard library."

THE OFFICER IN GERMAN LETTERS

HOWEVER RIDICULOUS in farce, pulingly sentimental in romance, or nearly contemptible in the problem-play the German officer may have been made to appear in some of the literature of his own country that was produced during the years of peace after the Franco-Prussian War, we learn from a writer in the *Literarische Echo* (Berlin), a great change had occurred in the spirit of books about military life long before the outbreak of the present hostilities. That the officer himself was responsible for the new regard with which he is portrayed is suggested by our critic, who is first and last a stanch supporter of the military caste. He dislikes exceedingly the naturalistic products of such men as Hartleben, Sudermann, Schnitzler, and Beyerlein, in which army life is portrayed, while he bespeaks our admiration for the soldier-poet Liliencron and for his patriotic successors who have sprung up in more recent years. The tragedy of *mésalliance*, which has afforded the basis of various so-called modern realistic studies, he discovers first in German dramatic literature as far back as 1776. The officer of that day, it would seem, was of quite a different sort from the same dignitary a hundred years later. Indeed, the writer calls attention to the fact that in the literature inspired by the Thirty Years' War no marked distinction is to be noticed between officers and men, while both orders are correctly drawn as of character loose and free. Out of this raw material King William I. of Prussia created "a truly kingly corps of officers," sharply distinguished from privates, and of which he held himself to be the chief. Thus he founded the caste, which makes its inaugural appearance in German literature in Lessing's "Minna von Barnhelm" (1763); and our informant goes on to explain that:

"Frederick's army was not at all the wild robber-band of the Thirty Years' War. Through iron discipline it had become a personal part of the sovereign, an organism held together by a proud sense of *esprit de corps*, and as such a formidable instrument of the national defense, as was fully and brilliantly proved in the Seven Years' War. Nor is Lessing's portrait of the brave, humane *Major Tellheim*, with his rather narrow code of honor, falsely idealistic, but a true presentation of the Prussian officer of the time, who stands in sharp contrast to *Riccaut*, the French adventurer. Honor, according to the Prussian idea, and humanity serene and cheerful, as typified by *Francisca* in the play, are here authoritatively realized for the first time in our literature, and sealed as it were in a covenant that endures to this day.

"Naturally the new social standing of officers involved a new social problem, which does not, however, enter into Lessing's drama. As is well known, a crowd of soldier-wives, some of whom were regularly married and many not, trailed in the wake of the earlier army. Such relationships had been tolerated as effective in preventing desertion. But Frederick the Great was far from friendly to soldier-marriages; and even the humblest of his officers was forbidden to engage in a nuptial contract under unfavorable material conditions. Thus were originated the marital restrictions affecting young officers which have since remained practically unaltered."



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THE PLACE OF HONOR.

Besides the portrait thus enshrined and the tablet setting forth the purpose of the memorial, one erected by the class of 1907 reads: "Harry Elkins Widener, A.B. 1907, loved the books which he had collected and the college to which he bequeathed them. 'He laboured not for himself only but for all those who seek learning.' This memorial has been placed here by his classmates."

That one result of Frederick the Great's provisions concerning marriage was the inclination of some officers to irregular courses is shown by the writer from Lenz's "The Soldiers" (1776). Passing then to a view of certain classic German plays in which the officer is the dominant figure, we are led next to his modern appearance in the literature following upon the Franco-Prussian War. Chief in the writer's enthusiasm is Liliencron, who was both "soldier and poet . . . with all heart and soul," and whose most characteristic work, "War Stories," breathes an entirely new spirit. For political parties and their theories and dreams of "eternal peace" he had no patience, but for the Kaiser and the Fatherland he drew his every breath until the end. The better to understand Liliencron, we are asked to compare "War Stories" with Zola's "La Débâcle," and the writer says: "The social observer in the Frenchman, in his

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heavy naturalistic manner, discovers the shuddering details of the conflagration so carelessly started and aims to show the madness of it all. The Prussian officer, without thought of problem or commentary, accepts the fact of war as a matter of course and as an awakener of the noblest of manly virtues." Lilliencron's work is a thing apart, we are told then, altho the German officer plays a most important rôle in the literature produced since 1870. He is to be met in humorous and sentimental guise on the stage or in the pages of novels. The social problems he embodies as first revealed by Lenz in 1776 are framed anew in the realistic medium of Hartleben's "Rosenmontag," Sudermann's "Fritzchen," Snitzler's "Freiwild," and "Lieutenant Gustl," and Beyerlein's "Zapfenstreich," which is well known to American audiences as "Taps." But problem-plays about the military, especially those just named, impress

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THE GREAT READING-ROOM

In the new Harry Elkins Widener Library at Harvard.

the writer about as unfavorably as the presentation of army life and spirit offered by comic journals. On the other hand, he expresses great admiration for Fontane's "Irrungen, Wirrungen" as a performance of purely objective art with which he classes Ompteda's novel, "Deutscher Adel in 1900." Of the latter he says:

"Here are officers portrayed as the conditions of to-day are showing them to be; not as idealized men, nor as gross caricatures. In this magnificent work breathes the spirit of nationalism in the highest sense. The first volume discloses the life of the family of a German officer of to-day, with its outward splendor and harassing economies within, with its difficulties to maintain the social position of the son who has entered the army and his gradual development as a young officer. The second volume treats of the merchant class indirectly, but in the main of the present-day conditions of a noble family. Quite accurately the officer is shown as subject to the social relationships of the time. Now and then the old tradition drags a chain, for not every member of this family is destined by his temperament to be an officer. Some of them get entirely off the track, and after gropings in all possible fields of dilettantism, finish in suicide. To others, of course, their nobility is a spur to high achievement either in the army, in official life, or in the industrial world. As in Fontane, so in this work, the officer—with the nobility in its larger scope—appears throughout as one of authoritative and established rank in the modern state."

GERMAN REJECTORS OF "HATRED"

THE EFFORTS to represent the German people as united in one mind concerning their warfare would have us believe the Fatherland an exception to all previous history. In our own Civil War the North was liberally sprinkled with Southern sympathizers, while the South was dotted with friends of the Union. Now and then indications come from Germany showing that a minority there have their own opinions, just as other independent thinkers, no doubt, question the wisdom of their governments in England, France, Russia, and perhaps Turkey. A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* believes that this has been the case in Germany from the beginning, only one does not hear much of the dissenters "because their utterances appear in organs which are known only to a limited circle, and are also necessarily subject to a strict censorship on the part of the authorities." We read:

"The first two numbers of the *Friedenswarte*, the organ of the German pacifists, was reduced to half its size by the censor, but in a supplement which is published monthly in Zurich under the title of *Blätter für Zwischenstaatliche Organisation* ("Leaflets for International Organization") there is abundant evidence of the vitality of the dispassionate minority in Germany.

"One of the most striking features of the third number of the *Blätter* is an extract from a book which is to appear shortly on 'England in the Estimation of Great Men of All Times.' The writer, Herr Helmut von Gerlach, protests against the blind hatred of the English which has prevailed since the war. Humanity in general, he says, owes England extraordinarily much, and he cites, for example, the abolition of slavery, the freedom of foodstuffs from taxes, and the hospitality extended to political refugees. 'England's home policy, like that of any other great nation, contains many a dark chapter. Her colonial policy in especial is full of black spots. But, on the other hand, it can not be denied that her rule has almost always made for the good of the subjugated countries. I need only mention the overwhelming economic work of culture which they have accomplished in Egypt.'

"Herr von Gerlach also deals with the charge of 'mean commercialism' brought against the English. Nothing could be more unfounded, he declares. They are animated by the spirit of broad-minded business men. 'And that is why I think that after this war an understanding with England will be possible and advantageous for both nations. With emotional fanatics it is difficult to come to an agreement on *real-politisch* grounds. Sagacious business men can always be convinced that a permanent peace on a reasonable basis is the only desirable state.'

"Herr von Gerlach's article forms part of a symposium condemning the principle of hatred. Other contributions are from Frau Ebhardt, who says it is only legitimate to hate the hatred which incites nation against nation; Professor Förster, of Munich, who demands that the younger generation should be taught to make good the horrors of war instead of rejoicing over them and doing injustice to the enemy; Herr Eduard Bernstein, who points out that hatred breeds hatred; and Herr Karl Vorlander, who pleads that the fight should be carried on according to principles which make possible the return of a future state of justice.

"The editor of the *Blätter*, Dr. Fried, publishes extracts from his war-diary—a remarkably interesting document. In this he touches upon a future friendship between England and Germany. 'The ideas of a hegemony in Europe are already gone by. The

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only thing left—if we do not desire further decades of war—is to form a European harmony, and this can only be realized by the cooperation of the Central Powers with the Western Powers.'

"Dr. Fried also publishes an article on the sinking of the *Lusitania*, in which he accepts the justifications of the German Government (that the ship was a war-ship, that it was laden with munitions, and that warning was given to the passengers); but he asks, 'Could not anything have been done to save the innocent?' He mentions some suggestions. Perhaps they were impracticable on account of military considerations. 'Then it is war which is guilty. It drives people to commit deeds which run contrary to our inmost feelings, to our civilized consciousness.' And he looks forward to the day when they will have to deal with those 'enemies of mankind' who conceive war to be a good healthy thing for people and State."

D'ANNUNZIO AS ITALY'S VOICE OF WAR

A LITERARY PHENOMENON unprecedented in modern times is noted by various observers in the fame achieved by Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian poet and novelist, as the unofficial orator laureate of his country. In the view of the Manchester *Guardian*, which describes the famous author as "acclaimed by the whole country, received in audience by the King, making speeches which count as official acts" in the weeks immediately preceding Italy's entrance into the fray, there is "something almost archaic" in the situation. One must go back to classical times to find parallels, we are told by this journal, which recalls that "Goethe remained unmoved by the Napoleonic wars, and Théophile Gautier passed his time during the Franco-Prussian War in filing and refiling the slight verses of 'Emaux et Camées.'" D'Annunzio himself is a different person from the man European and American readers knew formerly in novels and plays of exotic aroma; and *The Guardian* is authority for the statement that "the Tripoli War turned the esthete of Paris into a glowing patriot." In France, for reasons political, perhaps, as well as literary, d'Annunzio's new character is hailed with acclaim. Italy's act in joining the Allies, says a writer in the Paris *Temps*, is "a triumph of the poet as such," and d'Annunzio "has avenged all the disdain, all the sarcasm" heaped upon his calling, and raised it above that of the thinker, the scientist, and the statesman. It is "a beautiful adventure," this critic continues, that in these days a poet should resume his natural mission, which is "to let in the light when minds are groping toward action." His address to the students of the University and other collegiate institutions of Genoa, we read, "will spread like a train of fire." It will be learned and analyzed in all the schools; and will make of every young Italian a champion of the national idea and a fighter for it. From the *Temps* we cull the following paragraphs of this speech, which was received with wild applause:

"So overpowering is the beauty of Italy that I felt it in presentiment all during my homeward journey. When my eyes beheld it actually, it was as if this beauty caught at my heart with joy so great as to be almost pain. The snow-capped mountains and their massive shadows, the torrents, the rivers, the new-foliaged woods, the clouds, the flowers, the one and only Italian sky, the incomparable light and the sweet Italian air—all intoxicated me and filled me with a disturbing sense of happiness.

"But at sight of your eyes and your eager faces, with the inspiration of your presence, I became transformed. In your fresh smile I found a rarer spring than that of the forests, of the hills, of meadows, and of gardens. I felt a rebirth more impetuous than that of all other creatures. Yesterday, in the Andrea Doria Park, to which they have transferred the mute Lion of Trieste from Giustiniani Street, you formed a human chain about me and marched along the box-bordered paths under the shade of the pomegranate-trees in bloom. Arm in arm, hand in hand, you were at once a chain and a garland, a symbol of force and of gentleness, of resistance and of grace. Eyes and face aglow, strong and supple of frame, you were like one single being. You were another 'Young Italy.' . . . . . .

"Gentlemen: A number of years ago, in addressing an assemblage of young men, I said: 'If only I might take hold of the hand of each of you in brotherly fashion and read in your limpid eyes the sign of a fixt purpose. You are the approaching spring of Italy. My faith, my constant affection, my foresight make me worthy to be the prophet of your victorious will.' To-day your victorious will, gentlemen, stands armed and ready for the fray. In looking at you and contemplating you, Italy reveals herself to me as a virgin land, just as it appeared to Achates, and as it was when for the first time there rang across the Tyrrhenian Sea the rapturous melody of her divine name.

"To-night, before the dawn, many of you will set out for the land that shines from afar. Your hearts are messengers of faith, ah, pilgrims of love! The same fire that kindled youth that night at the rock of Quarto flames anew in your breasts. If it be true, as I swear it is, that we Italians have relighted this fire on the altar of Italy, then take faggots from it in your hands and blow upon them. Shake them, brandish them wherever you go, and, my young companions, thus sow the fire of war all about you and be the intrepid firebrands of Greater Italy.

"During the night—even as when in the Homeric nights fires were lighted from one mountain top to the other to announce a victory—we shall behold in dream-vision your torches blazing the long length of Italy to Marsala and the seacoast of Africa. 'Away! Obey!' said the priest of Mars to the consecrated youths. To you who are the seed of a new world I say: 'Away! Obey!' I say it to you because you make me worthy to consecrate you—you the flying sparks of the sacred conflagration. 'Sow the fire, that by to-morrow the souls of all of us shall be enkindled, and the voices of all a clamor of flame for Italy, Italy!'"

D'ANNUNZIO SPEAKING BEFORE THE GARIBALDI MONUMENT.

His address to the students of the University of Genoa "will spread like a train of fire."

The close of d'Annunzio's speech, we learn from the *Temps*, was greeted with "a frenzied ovation."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A MEMORIAL TO MRS. WILSON

A MEMORIAL to the President's wife that will represent a nation-wide effort is proposed by a group of women of the South, where Mrs. Wilson was born and raised. The suggestion comes from those who "best understood her purposes and principles," says Mr. William T. Ellis, but it responds to a wide-spread desire to create a memorial "not of marble or of bronze, but of warm and powerful human life." The project is explained by its legal title: "The Ellen Wilson Fund for the Christian Education of Mountain Youth," and its design, we are told in *The Ladies' Home Journal* (July), is "to create, by gifts, small and great, from the American people who desire to honor the memory of this noble woman, a permanent endowment, the income from which shall be always used for the education, in some one of the schools already existing in the Southern mountains, of girls and boys who would not otherwise have an opportunity for the larger life and patriotism which Christian education represents."

One of Mrs. Wilson's chief interests was the welfare of these primitive Americans —"American Highlanders, the stock from which Abraham Lincoln came." Her native State of Georgia is one of the eight within whose borders the mountaineers have their secluded homes. We read:

"Knowing this, the group of women from all parts of the Southland who held a memorial meeting for Mrs. Wilson last August at Montreat, North Carolina, proposed that the beautiful life which had challenged a nation's admiration could be most appropriately perpetuated along the lines of her known interest.

"These women were spirit of her spirit, blood of her blood, and they knew Mrs. Wilson's distaste for aught ostentatious or that savored of personal exploitation. To conform to the Ellen Wilson type, the memorial needed to bear three characteristics: First, it should be deeply, simply, broadly religious, for Mrs. Wilson was first of all a Christian. Secondly, it should be of distinct service to the nation, for a true patriot was this first lady of the land. Thirdly, if possible, the memorial should be in or for the Southland which she loved. All three of these general objectives would be met by continuing one of Mrs. Wilson's favorite services, that of giving intellectual, social, and economic emancipation to those most typical representatives of the primitive American stock—the Anglo-Saxons who for one hundred and fifty years have preserved the purity of the colonial blood and the simplicity of colonial ideals amid the fastnesses of the Southern Appalachian Mountains.

"There is a variety of schools scattered over these Southern highlands. Some are undenominational; others are maintained by the various leading denominations; all are Christian. In a word, the machinery at present exists for a great, and almost for a complete, education of the new generation of mountain young people, if the funds be forthcoming.

"So the organization effected at Montreat was enlarged to effect a nation-wide movement. It wisely proposed to make the Ellen Wilson Memorial a fund which could be used for sending selected girls and boys to any or all of the existing schools, that should come up to a proper standard, without respect to denomination.

"With this decided upon, consultation was held with the President and his daughters. The view of the family is exprest in this characteristic letter:

The White House, Washington, D. C.
August 25, 1914.

MY DEAR MRS. HUGHES,—My daughter Margaret has handed me your kind letter of August 15. We have had a little family conference, and I want to say for my daughters as well as for myself how deeply we appreciate the action of the conference you held at Montreat, and how glad I am to make the suggestions you ask for. My own judgment would be that it would be best to raise a fund which should be used to pay the way through school of mountain boys and girls —because I know that this is what Mrs. Wilson would have done if she had had the means and opportunity. She was paying for the education of several herself, from year to year.

It might be called the "Ellen Wilson Fund for the Christian Education of Mountain Youth."

I can not say how much I am touched by this action of the ladies concerned. It gives me a certain kind of joy.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Mrs. B. I. Hughes, Rome, Ga.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON,
In whose honor a nation-wide contribution will be asked for a fund to educate the mountain children of the South.

"Wisdom was shown by the women who planned to put every dollar secured into human life, and not into brick and mortar. They designed to make this memorial, which seems destined to reach vast proportions, a tie to bind together all the churches and institutions now working for the common objective of education for the mountaineers. Incidentally, the memorial would quicken the interest of the whole nation in this significant backwater of the stream of national life."

Mr. Ellis proceeds to survey the sources from which the memorial fund may be drawn, and the emotions that may actuate the gifts:

"Some wealthy givers will undoubtedly welcome the fund as an opportunity to invest largely in life, without the necessity for perplexing personal investigation and oversight, assured that all their money will go directly to the specified purpose, and will not be eaten up by 'expenses.'

"Husbands will share in this memorial in remembrance of their own wives. Parents will merge the memorials to their own children into this beneficent project. Scholarships will be substituted for elaborate gravestones. Working women deprived of education themselves will help open this door of opportunity to young people; women's clubs will make the Ellen Wilson Memorial their altruistic object for the year. Ladies' Aid Societies and other church organizations, such as Young People's Societies and Sunday-school classes, will share in this entirely congenial enterprise of honoring Christian womanhood by doing Christian service. Women who feel that they themselves are shut off from the main currents of life, somewhat as the mountain folk, will give of their carefully saved dimes and dollars.

"The project will very quickly grip the American imagination, and it is not unlikely that the memorial will assume proportions greater than any other ever erected anywhere to a woman.

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"If the romantic American mind can but picture the emancipation that is to come straightway—for the fund will begin to operate this year—to hundreds and thousands of girls and boys, there will ensue a flood of gifts. These possible Lincolns, male and female, whose lives are now as primitive and whose characters are as sturdy as those in the days of Boone and Crockett, await only the magic touch of education to open their eyes to the larger America which they as yet know not, but which they have been strangely prepared to serve in ways still unguessed.

"And so shall the fragrance of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson's life be diffused throughout the land for generations to come."

"IS ENGLAND WORTH IT ALL?"

ONE EVENT of the war that has not called forth much comment, especially adversely, is the recent attack from the air upon the undefended German city of Karlsruhe. Women and children, as in most of similar events, were the sole sufferers, and no one has yet pointed out the military results. The moral effect of giving a doctor the taste of his own medicine might be urged, tho its ethical sanction could not be stated in well-defined terms. The New York *Sun*, indeed, utters a strong condemnation of this act of the Allied forces; we have not yet received the verdict of the foreign press. Meantime Bishop Frodsham, of Gloucester, England, asks in the Established-Church organ, *The Guardian* (London), if "England is worth it all." The "all" he refers to is not so much the appalling loss of life entailed in the vast struggle as "the wholesale fashion with which moral and social conventions have been thrown into the discard." This, to the thoughtful mind, he declares, is appalling. For—

KARLSRUHE BOMBARDED BY ALLY AVIATORS IN RETALIATION.—*Cable.*

"What you do unto the least of these you do unto me."

—Cesare in the New York *Sun*.

"In a few months the edifice of Christian civilization, as an international relationship, raised painfully through the slow-passing centuries, has crumbled into dust. The collapse, it must be acknowledged with sorrow, is a perfectly rational process. If national self-preservation is regarded as the supreme interest, it is only a question of time when self-preservation will dominate all other considerations. It may be allowed that respect for international interests is the truest national wisdom, but none the less the bottom will drop out of such a platform when a nation devoted to self-interest is convinced that disregard of international interest will pay better. At the present moment in England national self-interest is not regarded as the dominating objective. But how much longer may this be said? A cleavage of opinion may be very close at hand, and when the cleavage comes the bulk of opinion in England may be thrown, at least at first, into the scales of self-preservation as being the most urgent end of the State. No thoughtful man can avoid seeing the possibility of this condition of affairs arising, and arising quickly.

"But go a step further. Transpose the term 'Democratic Government' for the word *Kultur*, and it will be seen that the position of England becomes disagreeably like that of Germany—that is, if national self-preservation becomes the watchword of the English. There are already many who say that our chief aim is to conquer the enemy by any means. 'Leave morality alone until the conclusion of the war.' These are the words of an Oxford professor quite recently, and they were used with some heat. Such a man, if prest for his reasons, would probably argue that Christian ideals would be of little avail if the Germans conquered the English. He would not hesitate in his answer to the question, 'Is England worth it all?' any more than a German would hesitate with regard to his own form of the question. The Englishman would point to the treasures of democracy as England's contribution to world-welfare, and, *mutatis mutandis*, would not sink below the conviction exprest by a German apostle of *Kultur*. But this reasoning would seem no more conclusive in Germany than a declaration of the desirability of *Kultur* carries conviction in England. A further question remains. What would the world think of either conviction if held as a product of national self-preservation? Who can answer such a question? This at least appears to be clear, tho it may be obscured in part to-day by the hot smoke of battle—the world would have to consider the hideous irony of the treasures of civilization, whether called Democracy or *Kultur*, being upheld by methods of barbarism."

The problem is not simplified when it is exprest in terms of national life, continues the Bishop. Are the English, he asks, regarding their national existence as the will to serve or the will to live, and he continues:

"Previously we were content with a confusion of thought between Christian patriotism, in which the idea of service predominated, and self-regarding State-preservation, in which service only existed in a subordinate fashion. The war has clarified our ideas. Germany, with an intellectual honesty that should command at least our respect, has faced the question and has 'turned down' the Christian ideal. It would not be accurate to say that all the German people have recognized this fact, or that as a people they have abandoned consciously Christian ideals. On the contrary, the large majority of Germans still call themselves Christian, and, what is more, do so in honest belief. There exist signs, however, that popular German thought has been bemused deliberately upon this point. Certain leaders have not scrupled to use Christian terminology for a conception of the purpose of the State that can not be called Christian. But the fact remains that Germany, regarded as a whole, has held itself as something apart from and superior to the individual Germans whom Germany unites and represents. Germany as a corporate entity is bound by no law save that of self-preservation. Individual Germans, on the contrary, must subordinate themselves heart and soul to the German State. Christian morality, to quote General von Bernhardi, is applicable to individual Germans, but it has no applicability for Germany. Germany must be the supreme arbiter of its own moral conduct and sanctions. But in preserving itself, Germany, so it is held, will benefit the world by giving to mankind the German system of life and government loosely described as *Kultur*. When it has received this great benefit the world will forget any 'regrettable' means that Germany has used. 'Priests and prophets' will unite in blessing the treasure given to mankind without thought of the cost. This may be regarded as a fair statement of the German case as shown in their own contemporary publications. To quote a recent article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, 'Between Germany and England the rule exists that might goes before right.'

"With such a clear-cut definition in his mind, provided he had accepted it as a working rule, a German would have no difficulty in answering the question, 'Is Germany worth it all?' 'Yes,' he would reply, 'not only with regard to Germans, but to the

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whole world.' It goes without saying that this answer would not carry conviction outside Germany, nor within Germany among those who are unable to accept the definition that the State is superior to all law, and refuse to believe that the moral law has no meaning for nations.

"Public opinion in England has not yet reached the stage when it must choose whether England is to take as its definite rule self-preservation or Christian service. Neither can Englishmen be said to have realized at all clearly any conception of England as something apart from individual Englishmen, or Scotchmen, or Irishmen, as the case may be. Political events, with the accompanying vision of national service, are rapidly marching forward to such a realization. When that point has been reached, then the choice as to what England is standing for will be made either deliberately or by a policy of drift. In either case the effect of the choice will be momentous both for England and for the world."

THROUGH THE SERVIAN INFERNO

THE COMFORTING WORD reaches us that the typhus epidemic in Servia is considered now under control. What our nurses and doctors fought with and endured during the process of conquering this ravaging plague is just now coming to our knowledge. The martyrs who gave up their lives, or those who braved death in the clutches of the disease itself, have been made known to us, but of the six surgeons and twelve nurses composing the first Red-Cross Units, the Rev. Loyal L. Wirt gives us interesting details in *The Congregationalist* (Boston). They arrived in Servia last November fresh from service in our American hospitals, "where every convenience and life-saving appliance is at hand," and—

"They found 1,400 desperately sick and wounded men—Servian soldiers and Austrian prisoners. These had been carried to two dirty tobacco-warehouses; 150 of them were lying on mattresses (two and three to a mattress). The rest were on the reeking floor—1,400 men in stoic silence, suffering from gunshot wounds, shrapnel, and bursting shell. Many were without portions of their bodies; all wounds were infected, not having been drest since the first rough aid on the battle-field days since.

"But this was not the worst. Lying in filth, unattended and half-starved, germs of the most deadly epidemics were appearing—smallpox, diphtheria, relapsing fever, typhoid, and typhus. Wounded soldiers from the battle-line and sick soldiers from the barracks were tottering into the tobacco-warehouses, fifty, one hundred, and as high as two hundred and fifty a day."

Operations could not be performed until the doctors themselves scrubbed and whitewashed a dirty little room for the purpose, continues this eye-witness, who has plenty of local color to give to his story:

"I have seen the hat of the surgeon assisting at the first operation; it is grimy with soot and dirty water which dropt upon them, the nurses holding smoky lamps while Dr. Magruder tried to save the life of a man whose foot had been half shot away three weeks before, the bandage not having been removed since. It was into this avalanche of disease and suffering that our six surgeons and twelve nurses entered without question or thought of themselves.

"The conditions of that pest-camp can not be told, but this can—that not one of those twelve women and six men faltered or turned back. With a laugh that was nearer a sob, they rolled up their sleeves and bent to their task, making a hospital out of nothing, classifying the unclassable, sawing up boxes for splints, stoking old rusty boilers to secure hot water, performing miracles in the way of operations and cures.

"They were engulfed; they were overwhelmed. Every nurse became a 'lady of the lamp.' They were cooks, sisters, ministering angels, priests, undertakers. Mohammedans, unused to honesty or sympathy in women, reached out feeble hands to touch their garments. Soldiers cut off their prized buttons and officers their stars and chevrons that they might press them into the hand that cooled their brow or drest the grievous wound.

"Our girls did not become callous in the presence of suffering or rebellious and hard midst this scourge of death. They had come not to question, but to help—not to be ministered unto, but to minister. And they did—they and their brothers, the doctors, who fought with them and for them, through it all, until an unseen hand reached up and drew them down, one by one, beside their patients. It was not the work and the overwork that did this, but the dread typhus, a disease that carries off half its victims and is spread by the ever-present body-vermin. It was introduced by the 60,000 Austrian prisoners scattered over Servia, one-half of whom died with it.

"Dr. Lane was the first of the staff to go down, then Dr. King. Ten of the twelve nurses followed and five of the six physicians. Miss Krüger, supervising nurse, had pneumonia, pleurisy, and typhus in succession. Dr. Magruder, the noble director of Unit III., Dr. Donnelly, and Dr. Hodge, after a gallant fight for their alien brothers, laid down their own lives. Dr. Butler, director of Unit II., has so far escaped the disease and is still at his post. His two colleagues who were spared, the nurses, and a number of English and American residents in the city give full credit for their recovery to the skill, the ceaseless vigilance, and the tender care of this heavily burdened leader."

While Dr. Butler and the few remaining nurses were fighting for the lives of the staff, one Servian major was trying to care for 900 sick and wounded soldiers. Then a remarkable thing happened:

"Austrian prisoners came forward and volunteered to nurse their sick captors, nurse them through diseases far more deadly than Servian bullets. Of the Austrian prisoners who have survived many have voluntarily changed their poor rags for Servian uniforms, and have gone back to fight in the Servian ranks. For are they not themselves of Slavic blood? I have repeatedly been told that the Austrian soldiers who have been drafted into the ranks from the southern provinces are fighting but half-heartedly against their Balkan kinsmen. This is in sharp contrast to the fiery patriotism of the Servians.

"The Austrian prisoners receive exactly the same care at the hands of their captors that the Servian soldiers themselves receive, whether in food or medical attention. As one officer put it, with a shrug, 'They are getting the best there is.' That 'best' is a good deal better now than it was a few months ago.

"As soon as a report of the unexpected conditions I have described was cabled to Washington, the Red Cross hurried men and equipment to its decimated Units.

"Here, then, is the story they will relate to you in Rome or Salonika, or wherever Americans meet along the Mediterranean. Yet it is only one of many splendid revelations of personal sacrifice which are daily being made in the interests of human brotherhood.

"But, you will say, these faced unknown dangers; would they have volunteered had they known the sacrifices that awaited them? I think they would. As I write I can look from my steamer-chair into the faces of another score of men and women of the same high calling and type and spirit.

"After less than a month at home, convalescing from typhus, Dr. Lane is returning to 'finish his work,' as he says. Not one of his colleagues or nurses is without a full knowledge of the conditions and dangers ahead. They knew it all when they volunteered. Yet they volunteered.

"Why do part go to Austria, with its typhus-swept trenches, and part to Servia, with its manifold disease and want? By chance? No; by choice! Through a desire for perfect neutrality, perfect catholicity. Who are the Austrians and who are the Servians? 'Other sheep have I which are not of this fold; these also must I bring.'

"Yonder sit a brother and sister—missionaries—returning to their mission on the Lower Kongo, a mission where the toll of death is high. They have just been telling me of their work and of their eagerness to get back, full of happy plans for enlarging service. They have no doubt about their creed or their call to 'go preach.'

"But the others—these bonny girls and manly young doctors—to what churches do they belong? I do not know. I have not asked. I do not care. I only know they too have been called, called to 'go heal,' to heal the broken in body and the broken in spirit. Is it not a ministry worthy of our best American blood and tradition? Is it not a commission caught from the example of the Great Physician himself?

"Many give gold; many give golden words; but how few give themselves! Here is a contribution to international goodwill and world-peace that must be more effective than subtlest diplomacy or sixteen-inch shells."

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CURRENT POETRY

IT is a venturesome poet who aspires to write something new on the venerable theme "absence makes the heart grow fonder," especially in these days when the premium on novelty is at its highest. But Laurence Housman (in the following poem, which we take from the London *Nation*) succeeds extraordinarily well in this attempt. The graceful lines may perhaps seem to some readers to be a little too intellectual, too exquisite in phrasing, to express real emotion. But restraint is better than overemphasis, and passion may be strong even when its utterance is delicate.

SECOND SIGHT

By Laurence Housman

Over valley, over hill,
  Sun and shadow, wind and dew:
Ah, how lovers' looks can still
  Meet across the morning view!

Gazing eastward, there I find
  One whose westward look finds me;
Different prospects of one mind
  Make the east and west agree.

Hills and hollows, ups and downs,
  Silver meads where water glides,
Woodlands, highways, homesteads, towns,
  Meet as one from parted sides.

That my far is now your near
  Tells me why the distance charms;
Grass that whispers at my ear
  Folds me to my lover's arms.

That my near lies far from you,
  Shifts the barriers of sense;
Love, as sunbeam to the dew,
  Lightly lifts and bears me hence.

Hand from hand so far apart,
  Severed by such lovely things—
All the more I feel my heart
  Mount upon the morning's wings.

Mount and fly, till, like a mote,
  Off it dances in the sun.
To your breast, ah! let it float,
  Lover's dust when day is done!

So within that heart as well,
  Inborn, without sound or word,
Like the murmur of the shell
  This shall make its meaning heard:

"Take what comes from me to thee,
  O sweet lover, O fair breast!
This, that once was part of me,
  Being thine attains its rest.

"Rest, but not the rest of sloth!
  Rather, now, with fuller power
Destined forth, equipped of both,
  Luckier voyager from that hour.

"Thus with service day by day,
  That which once was only mine
Finds through thee the better way—
  Meets its mate and grows divine.

"Being thine! Ah, make it so!
  Surely then it shall not fail—
Faring forth shall come to know
  Wider seas and broader sail.

"Till in lands which mutual eyes
  Saw not, save in lovers' dreams,
This shall loose its merchandise,
  Harbored round by native streams."

The death in the Dardanelles, of sunstroke, of Lieut. Rupert Brooke, many of whose poems have been reprinted in these columns, has of course called forth much tributary poetry. From the Toronto *Globe* we take a sonnet for which the dead poet, himself a distinguished master of the sonnet, would, if he could read it, be grateful. The author makes beautiful use of the cause of Brooke's death, and of the place of his burial—the Island of Lemnos.

RUPERT BROOKE

By James B. Dollard

Slain by the arrows of Apollo, lo!
  The well-beloved of the Muses lies
  On Lemnos Isle 'neath blue and classic skies,
And hears th' Ægean waters ebb and flow:
How strange his beauteous soul should choose to go
  Out from its body in this hallowed place,
  Where Poesy, and Art's undying grace,
Still breathe, and Pipes of Pan still murmur low!

Here shall he rest untroubled, knowing well
  That faithful hearts shall hold his memory dear.
Moved to affection, weak words can not tell
  By his short, splendid life, that knew no fear.
Beloved of the gods! The gods have ta'en
Their Ganymede by bright Apollo slain!

Departing from our usual custom, we printed in these columns not long ago a poem whose authorship was in question, with the hope that some reader could supply the missing name. Enlightenment was not long in coming, for many readers recognized it at once, and were quick to jog the memory of the editor. By some strange chance, the fact that Edwin Markham was the author of this noble sonnet had been absent from our memory, as had been the correct title, "The Wharves of Sleep," which our correspondent had incorrectly recalled as "The Wharf of Dreams." We thank the numerous readers who have complied with our request for information in this matter, and give below the sonnet in its correct form. Repetition can not stale the charm of poetry so beautiful as this. It appeared in "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems" (Doubleday, Page & Co.).

THE WHARVES OF SLEEP

By Edwin Markham

Strange wares are handled on the wharves of sleep:
Shadows of shadows pass, and many a light
Flashes a signal-fire across the night;
Barges depart whose voiceless steersmen keep
Their way without a star upon the deep,
And from lost ships, homing with ghostly crews,
Come cries of incommunicable news,
While cargoes pile the piers a moonwhite heap—

Budgets of dream-dust, merchandise of song,
Wreckage of hope and packs of ancient wrong,
Nepenthes gathered from a secret strand,
Fardels of heartache, burdens of old sins,
Luggage sent down from dim ancestral inns,
And bales of fantasy from No-Man's Land.

As the devious days of diplomacy, in which the European struggle began, fade further and further away, the virulence that they engendered gradually works itself out of the better current verse. Instead of lyrics of loathing there appear now and again delightful song-pictures of the campaigns and of the soldier's life. Always a friend of the poets, the London *Saturday Review* has been particularly rich in good verse since the beginning of the war, and a recent issue contains a series of powerful little "Poems of the New Armies," signed only with the initial "S." There is a touch of Kipling about them, and occasionally a strong reminder of "A Shropshire Lad," but they are original and fresh, nevertheless. We quote four of the six.

POEMS OF THE NEW ARMIES

By "S"

I.—In Training

The wind is cold and heavy
  And storms are in the sky:
Our path across the heather
  Goes higher and more high.

To right, the town we came from,
  To left, blue hills and sea:
The wind is growing colder
  And shivering are we.

We drag with stiffening fingers
  Our rifles up the hill.
The path is steep and tangled
  But leads to Flanders still.

II.—The Old Soldiers

We come from dock and shipyard, we come from car and train,
We come from foreign countries to slope our arms again,
And forming fours by numbers or turning to the right,
We're learning all our drill again, and 'tis a pretty sight.
Our names are all unspoken, our regiments forgotten,
For some of us were pretty bad and some of us were rotten,
And some will misremember what once they learned with pain
And hit a blooming sergeant and go to clink again.

III.—On Trek

Under a gray dawn timidly breaking
Through the little village the men are waking,
Easing their stiff limbs and rubbing their eyes;
From my misted window I watch the sun rise.
In the middle of the village a fountain stands,
Round it the men sit, washing their red hands.
Slowly the light grows, we call the roll over,
Bring the laggards stumbling from their warm cover,
Slowly the company gathers all together
And the men and the officer look shyly at the weather.
By the left, quick march! Off the column goes.
All through the village all the windows unclose:
At every window stands a child, early waking
To see what road the company is taking.

IV.—The Farewell

Farewell to rising early, now comes the lying late,
And long on the parade-ground my company shall wait
Before I come to join it on mornings cold and dark,
And no more shall I lead it across the rimy park.

The men shall still maneuver in sunshine and in rain,
And still they make the blunders I shall not check again;
They'll march upon the highway in weather foul and fair,
And talk and sing with laughter and I shall not be there.

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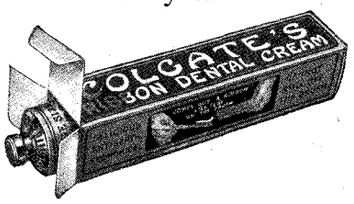

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE CONQUEROR OF GALICIA

SOMEBODY has said that this is "an old man's war," and the truth of the assertion seems proved beyond doubt when the ages of the commanders of all the nations engaged are considered. The young men, indeed, are paying the price of war with their lives, health, and happiness; but the men who direct their sacrifice and determine just how many hundreds of young men may be sacrificed to gain any one position of advantage are nearly all middle-aged, are of the time of life that some would not hesitate to call old age. General Joffre is seventy, Kitchener and French are over sixty, the idolized von Hindenburg is sixty-nine, and Italy's leader, Count Cadorna, is seventy. Of the two German generals now in command of the Austro-German forces sweeping through Galicia, Linsingen is sixty-five, and von Mackensen is sixty-four.

But the phrase "old man's war" can not by any means be taken to imply contempt or reproach. The "old men" have already done deeds that will imprint their names indelibly on the scroll of history. This is singularly true of von Mackensen, who won a place equal to von Hindenburg's niche in the German Hall of Fame, even before Lemberg fell and the Russ fled in utter rout, and all that without any advantage on his side save that gained by his own efforts. He has won his way from obscurity to prominence with no help save such recognition as was the just reward of his ability. He began his career in the Franco-Prussian War as a plain "Mackensen," a one-year volunteer, the son of a country squire in Saxony. After the war he reentered the service, and since then has gradually made his way to the top of the military ladder. Of his early service in the field we are told by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* that—

On August 5, 1870, he was ordered to take a small detachment of hussars and make a reconnaissance in the direction of Wörth, where one of the big battles of the war was fought. Mackensen reached the outskirts and found that a bridge across a river giving access to the village had been destroyed; only the posts were left standing. He managed to crawl from one to another of these posts, crept stealthily into the village, and found it filled with zouaves. They opened fire on the intruder, and he had a hard time getting back over the river and into his own lines.

At Toury, in France, on October 5, 1870, there was a piece of scouting to be done that looked like certain death to those attempting it. Prince Albrecht, the Prussian commander, called for volunteers.

Mackensen stept forward. So did other daring spirits. Mackensen was placed in command of four of them and set off. He got within the French lines and found out what was wanted. Then the five men scattered and started back.

Over and over again Mackensen had to hide from squads of French soldiers, or else disarm the suspicions of peasants—once he did this by covering his Prussian helmet and uttering a few words in French to a group, who went their way never suspecting that they had to do with one of the invaders.

But after a while the youth's elation at having escaped so many dangers got the better of his prudence and, meeting a French soldier, he shouted "*Vive la Prusse!*" at the top of his lungs and dashed past. The Frenchman fired, other French soldiers appeared, and it looked as if it was all up with Mackensen. But by furious riding he got away and burst into the Prussian lines with his precious information about the enemy, after he had been pretty well given up for lost. Prince Albrecht himself stept forward to meet him and exclaimed:

"You have given an example to your comrades of which they and you should be proud." The daring scout was then commanded to dine at the Prince's table, where he was obliged to tell the story of his adventure from first to last to an admiring group of his superiors.

A few weeks later he received the Iron Cross.

The recklessness of his youth has given place to an imperturbable firmness and calm. He is called "the sphinxlike," because of his aversion to unnecessary conversation. He never discusses a plan, says the New York *Tribune*, until it is distinctly outlined in every detail in his own mind. Then he is willing to listen to comment and criticism, and quick to make such changes as the opinions of his subordinates reveal to him as necessary. But the first scheme must be wholly his own, and to this in the main he adheres. Of his present position in Germany we read in *The Tribune:*

Altho von Mackensen is one of the few German officers who did not graduate from the War College, he is to-day recognized as one of the greatest strategists in the German Army. He is a master of organization and concentration. He is quiet and unassuming, and many stories are told in Germany about his democratic demeanor.

During the Lodz campaign strict orders had been issued to the German outposts to allow nobody to pass their lines without a special pass signed by General Mackensen personally. While he and several of his staff officers were one day inspecting the outposts of Mackensen's army, a Bavarian trooper, disregarding the coat of arms on the automobile bearing von Mackensen, stopt him and his companions at rifle's point. They had no passports, and altho the officers in General Mackensen's company told the sentry that he was delaying the commander-in-chief, he refused to ignore the orders which had been issued to him.

Von Mackensen, naturally of a quiet, observing disposition, said nothing. Finally he sent for the commander of the outposts, who ordered the sentry to let the distinguished party pass. A few days later the simple Bavarian was appointed a sergeant by express direction of General Mackensen.

These and similar actions have endeared him to his soldiers. They adore and swear by him. The word of the "old

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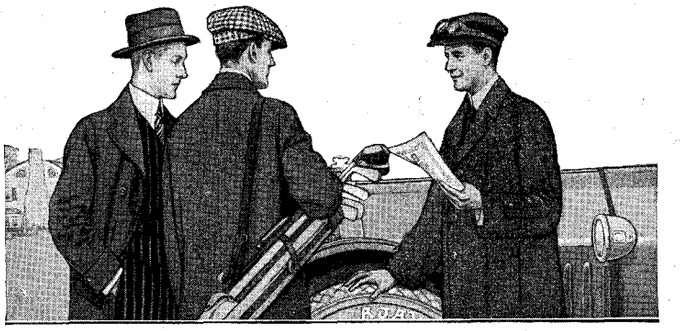
man" is law. His judgment is regarded as infallible. During the early stages of the fight around Lowicz, the Germans were repulsed with great losses. The soldiers never murmured. "It's part of the old man's plan," they said, and went cheerfully into battle.

Recently he has received a monster petition from the German people expressing the gratitude of the nation and calling him the "Liberator of East Prussia," as von Hindenburg was called before him. The Kaiser is quoted as declaring that with him and his equally celebrated *confrère* leading the Eastern operations no Russian can ever hope to set foot on German soil. He has been the target of a host of honors, including degrees from two universities. Yet with it all he remains a simple, hard-working soldier. Of this *The Public Ledger* gives proof:

The hussars with whom he made the 1870 campaign are his first love. Tho he has risen to eminence since he served under their banner, he nearly always wears their uniform, and his first Iron Cross, won for his exploit as a hussar scout, is still pinned to that uniform.

HOW JERRY OF THE LION HEART CAME BACK

PROBABLY nowhere else in the world does the man who can "come back" receive greater honor than in the United States. For a winner to fail, and then to win again against heavy odds, lifts him to a high place in our hearts. We are sometimes harsh in our judgment of the loser, but we make up for it when the loser tries again and succeeds. So it was that the excitement at the Baltusrol golf course on a recent Friday reached a high pitch and a sincere and spontaneous ovation was given our greatest golfer of the year, Jerome Dunstan Travers. One of a handful of amateurs playing among professionals of long experience and seasoned skill, the loser in two recent championships, and considered by many to have passed his prime, besides playing a game in which he has had practically no training (for medal play, as in this open championship, is a far different game from match play, at which Travers is a past master), he made an enviable record for himself in gaining, by cool head-work and persistently steady play, a prize already popularly awarded to half a dozen of the men playing against him. Indeed, until the second day of play little attention was paid to Travers. McNamara, Barnes, Louis Tellier were among those slated to win, as were McDonald, of Buffalo, and Brady, of Wollaston, the real winner being obscured by a number of low scores on the first two rounds. It was only on the third round that the rumor crept about that Travers and Brady were exhibiting some sensational play, and the gallery began to



The Choice of Tires

THOUGH men often indulge their fancy in choice of cars, purchase of tires follows careful investigation and comparison and is predicated upon fundamental laws of trade—the number of miles you get for the price you pay.

This is because tires are wholly utilitarian. There is more utility, more service in Ajax Tires, and the makers' claims of higher *in-built* quality are backed by the Ajax *written guarantee* of 5000 miles—a guarantee which has endured for 10 years.

This self-imposed written obligation of quality is your protection, guarding the long life and good service from Ajax Tires. See the Ajax dealer who is close at hand. Decide now to equip your car with Ajax Tires.

AJAX TIRES

Guaranteed

(*in writing*)

5000 MILES

"While others are claiming Quality we are guaranteeing it"

AJAX-GRIEB RUBBER COMPANY, Inc.

1796-1798 Broadway, New York

Branches in 18 Leading Cities *Factories: Trenton, N. J.*

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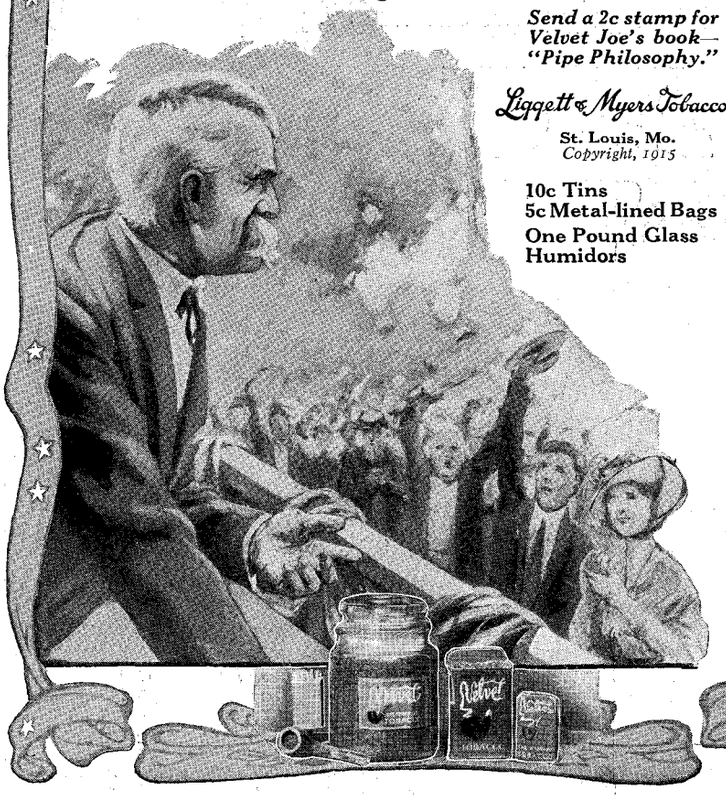
THE patriotism that makes a man fight for his country, is a good quality. But patriotism, combined with the good sense to keep her out of a fight, is better yet.

Velvet Joe

"NO BITE" in a tobacco is a good quality, but "no bite" *combined* with a full, rich fragrance and natural flavor is a *better* quality. It is that combination which is making VELVET the choice of an ever-increasing army of pipe smokers.

Into VELVET goes the pick of Kentucky's famous Burley Tobacco. This Burley is cured in the *natural* way—by not less than two years' patient ageing in wooden casks. When the tobacco is taken out it has that delightful smoothness so noticeable in VELVET, which *age* gives.

VELVET is *naturally* good.



Send a 2c stamp for Velvet Joe's book— "Pipe Philosophy."

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
St. Louis, Mo.
Copyright, 1915

10c Tins
5c Metal-lined Bags
One Pound Glass Humidors

devote its whole attention to the amateur. Then it became apparent that he really was coming back, or, as Grantland Rice described the day's achievement in the New York *Tribune:*

The laurel that faded at Sandwich and the olive that withered at Ekwanok grew green and abundant again at Baltusrol yesterday when Jerry of the Lion Heart finished one stroke in front of Tom McNamara, of Boston, and for the first time in his fine career along the Ancient Green won the open championship of his country from one of the best fields that ever fought with wood and iron.

Two hundred and ninety-seven strokes were all that Travers needed over a golf course so replete with bunkers, traps, and grass-grown trouble that even the Ouimets, the Hagens, the Nicholls, and the Bradys were forced to bow to a landscape so scarred with mounded earth and sand-filled troughs.

Second only to the miracle of Ouimet at Brookline two years ago was the miracle of Travers yesterday, as he stood upon the eighteenth tee and slashed his shot 240 yards over all trouble on a deadline toward the flag. He needed a par 4 to win, and it was then a simple achievement to mashie-pitch his red-flecked ball to the green and drop it from view on the second putt.

As this last putt "clucked" into the cup and on Jerry's worn face the faintest flicker of a smile came to view, there is small wonder that 10,000 golf-lovers rocked the Jersey hills with their applause as admiring friends carried the new champion up the hill slope from the green.

For Travers, beaten at Sandwich and Ekwanok, had not only come back, but had come back over a new road unto higher heights than he had ever known.

The excitement during the last round had been at its highest. There were many splendid shots, narrow escapes, and daring recoveries during both days of the tournament, but none had quite the thrill of suspense that Travers's work gave the crowd as he slowly fought his way to the fore and held it in spite of unlucky chance and accident. The first nine holes built up the suspense with steady, faultless work; the latter half constituted a long-drawn-out effort to hold the gain, in spite of the inevitable fluke that threatened failure. We are given a lively story of the last nine holes of the match:

They were in many ways on a par with Ouimet's famous match in 1913, when he caught Vardon and Ray at Brookline for a triple tie. It was at the tenth hole that Travers reeled, broke, caught his nerve again with a grip of steel, and won the championship. Probably no man will ever see the like of play such as this hole developed.

This tenth hole is a down-hill affair to an island green, completely moated, 312 yards from tee to cup. Travers started by slicing his tee shot out of bounds. Unnerved for the moment by this unexpected shock, he hooked his second to the high grass and tangled undergrowth, 140 yards from the green. A pitch that was short or a pitch that was over into the muddy water meant a 6 or a 7 and the end of Travers's dream. A 5 still left him in

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the fight, but only on the ragged edge. And a 5 meant great golf—a long pitch from trouble and two putts.

Then followed the shot that won the open championship of the United States of America. Taking a new grip upon his nervous system, Jerry's keen-bladed mashie swished into the heavy grass, and up from the undergrowth the ball rose, looped gently, and dropt for a short roll just thirty inches from the cup.

It was the one shot of all great shots played in the championship, the hardest to play at the most critical moment. It was the Jerry of old back employing the miraculous when the miraculous was needed. One putt, and after two missed shots he had his par 4, halving with Brady, who had driven straight, approached well, and used two putts.

The championship that was won at the tenth was saved at the eleventh. For here again Jerry slipt and topped his tee shot where it was impossible to get home on his second. From one heavy patch of high grass he played short of the green to another, and his third shot was fifteen feet beyond the cup. It was up to the putter here, and the putter responded with its old-time accuracy, for the ball dropt in for another 4.

With six to go the word came of McNamara's undoubted finish in 298, which meant that Travers must make one point on par in one of the half dozen holes left. Par on these, we are told, is 3, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, and thus were they beaten, on the 470-yard fifteenth:

A straight drive and a long iron left him within ten feet of the green, and when the chip shot rolled, wavered, and curled at last within two feet of the cup the Upper Montclair golfer was on the verge of glory.

A long drive on the sixteenth and a fine iron put all trouble behind him here for a simple 5. A long, straight drive and a fine pitch left an easy 4 at the seventeenth. One more 4 and he had done his work. This last hole is mostly a matter of the tee shot. There is trouble to the left, disaster to the right, abiding anguish in front.

It was easy to see here that Jerry was tired, that the strain was telling, and that he must take his hardest grip to get away this one needed blow. He had the grip. The ball sailed on a straight line 240 yards away, and the rest was as simple as 1 plus 3. He had three strokes to go forty yards and the last putt was less than two feet.

Before this championship Travers remarked one day that he would rather finish second in one open championship than to win another amateur title. "I believe," he said at the beginning of the week, "that I can play this course over seventy-two holes in 303 strokes. That might finish fifth."

He did exactly six strokes better, and it was not only through the use of his putter, but through exceptionally fine play with wood and iron that put him out in front. In fact, he missed more putts than he used to miss in the old days, but the rest of his game came to his rescue.

Travers won for two reasons: First, because he showed ability to play steady, consistent golf; secondly, because when in trouble he showed rare ability to play out. If one shot failed he had another to make good the deficit and close the gap.

There was one touch at the finish that

FRICTION

The Destroyer of Steel

Like the weight of an extra passenger, friction always rides with you.

It drags at your bearings. It robs you of power. It wears down metal. There are several thousand piston-strokes in a cylinder for each mile the car runs.

As friction can never be entirely overcome, it is imperative then that you use the best possible friction reducing oil for *your* motor.

Unless the *body* of your oil is adapted to *your* motor and feed system, it will not properly distribute between the moving parts.

That is certain.

And, unless its *quality* or lubricating efficiency is of the highest, it too quickly "wears out" under the constant rubbing between the moving metal surfaces.

At the right we print a scientific Chart of Automobile Recommendations. This Chart for a number of years has been the motorist's standard guide to correct lubrication.

The *body* of the oil specified for your car in this Chart enables it to feed in correct quantities to every friction point.

After it reaches these friction points, its *quality* assures a constant and proper oil cushion.

That oil cushion is your only insurance against premature motor wear.

It is your only safeguard against the noisy complaints of worn-down metal parts.

If you want to make certain of this protection, note down the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils specified for your car. Then ask for that grade and see that you get it.

If your car is not listed in the partial chart at the right, send for the complete Chart which embraces 585 makes of car.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for gasoline motor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

For Electric Vehicles use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" for motor and enclosed chains. For open chains and differential use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C."

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office.

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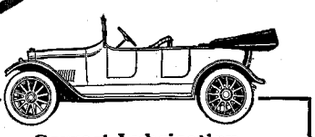

Correct Lubrication

Explanation: In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A", "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF CARS	1911		1912		1913		1914		1915	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Abbott Detroit	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (8 cyl)									A	A
Alco	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Auburn (4 cyl)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl)							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Avery	A	E	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Model C) 1 Ton							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
" (8 cyl)									Arc.	Arc.
Cartercar	A	E	A	E	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Com'l.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
Case	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Chandler							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chase (air)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (water)							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chesterfield six									A	Arc.
Chevrolet					A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cole	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl)									A	A
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Delaunay-Belleville	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A		
Detroiter			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)									Arc.	Arc.
Dodge									E	E
E. M. F.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
Empire	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Fiat	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	B	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" Com'l.	B	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
Garford Com'l.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A		
Grant							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Hupmobile					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Model 20)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
I. H. C. (air)					B	A	B	A	B	A
" (water)					A	A	A	A	A	A
International	B	B	B	A						
Interstate	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jackson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Jeffery							A	A	A	Arc.
" Com'l.			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.
Kelly Springfield	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A
King	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	A	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl)									Arc.	Arc.
" Com'l.							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " Com'l.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (Model 48)							A	A	A	A
Kline Kar	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Knox	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Locomobile	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	E	E	E	E
Lozier	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	
Mack	A	E	E	E	E	E	A	E	A	E
" (Model S)					A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (22-70 Series)									Arc.	Arc.
Metz	B	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Moline	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
" Knight							A	A	A	A
Moon (4 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
National	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A
Paige	A	Arc.	A	E	A	E	A	A	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl)									Arc.	Arc.
Pathfinder							A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pierce Arrow	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Pope Hartford	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.		
Premier	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rambler	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Regal	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Renault	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
S. G. V.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Saxon							E	E	E	E
Selden	A	E	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Simplex	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" Knight			A	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
" (Light 4)									B	Arc.
Stevens Duryea	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stoddard-Dayton	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" " Knight			A	A	A	A				
Studebaker	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stutz			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Velie (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Willys Knight							A	A	B	A
" Utility							A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

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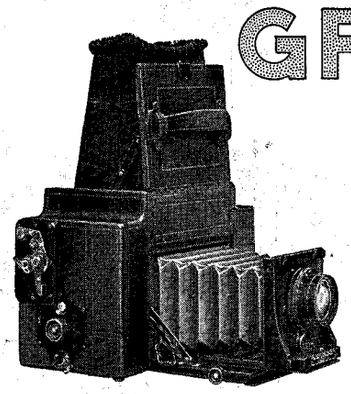
GRAFLEX CAMERAS



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Cool, Delicious Luncheons

—kept fresh in this refrigerator basket—can be packed, carried any distance and enjoyed with a relish. The nickel-plated, tin-lined ice compartment in a

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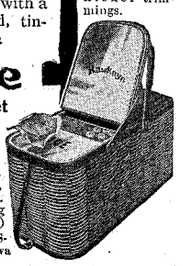
Refrigerator Basket

insures the hungry motorist, sailor or fisherman a temptingly cool, fresh lunch. Keeps both cold and clean. Protected from dust, germs, and insects. Does not drip. Write for folder P illustrating basket in detail. (10)
BURLINGTON HAWKEYE BASKET CO., Burlington S.W., Iowa

Tonneau Basket. Rattan, finished deep forest green; lined with non-rustable nickel-plate. Brass or nickel trimmings.



The Prophy-lac-tic Tooth Brush — Used every day—note how your smile improves

might be recorded. As the crowd swarmed for him with a wild cheer and picked him up, he handed his putter, companion of eleven years, to a friend before it might be broken. "Save that," he said, "and I don't care what happens."

We wouldn't care, either, if we could lead the field that fought at Baltusrol and stand out as the open champion of a country that is on the edge of golf dementia.

THE HERO OF KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY has no monopoly on this hero. Portland, Maine, and Portland, Oregon, and many and many a small and large community between them, all can boast a similar honor. They rarely do, however. His heroism is not the sort to illuminate head-lines or inspire deathless song, for he is only the Hero of Good Humor, who meets good fortune and bad with a smile or a shrug, and who goes *trudging on to the front, a little wistful,* perhaps, but undismayed. Various nationalities have to own up to this type of hero; he is not indigenous to any particular clime. The editor of the Kansas City *Star* has no difficulty in discovering him in that city, and describes him for us, in case we are not familiar with him in his American aspect:

The hero here sung did not go down on the *Lusitania.* He never went in for ocean travel, or much travel of any kind. He makes the trip down-town every morning on the rear platform of a street-car, usually supporting another fellow citizen on one of his feet. When he is lucky enough to catch a jitney he sits comfortably in his luxurious seat, takes his hat off, lets the breeze toss his hair, and says happily to his neighbor that it is a beautiful morning, that the green trees and flowering shrubs make him want to sing, and that Kansas City is the finest town in the world, by George!

He gets up with the sun these spring mornings and while his fellow hero is making the bacon brown with one hand and washing Susie's face with the other he goes out and paints some more on the back fence. He says to himself, as he surveys the work, that next year he'll surprize the other hero with a hedge. . . . . .

At breakfast the hero behind the coffee-pot says she's going to issue an order, and, what's more, she wants it obeyed. He pretends to be awfully scared, but says shoot away, who's afraid? She says the order is that he go straight down to the store after he gets out from work and buy himself one of those straw hats advertised. He says pooh, that one up in the attic is good enough for another summer. She says it isn't any such thing. It's been cleaned and cleaned, and the brim has been trimmed and trimmed, and she doesn't propose to have him going around looking like a fright.

He says he'd rather spend the money to get John a new—

She says, stop right there. John has got a new hat and when he sees it he'll say it came right out of the factory. She made it over from last year, changed the shape of the brim, and put a bright new ribbon on it. He says if that is so then he will issue an order. She shall take the money

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she saved on John's hat and march right down-town and buy herself some white shoes to go to Swope Park in. As for him, he is not going to sit there and be bossed.

And so the endless warfare goes on, self-denial pitted good-humoredly against self-denial. True, the hero-lady has somewhat the advantage, left alone in the house all day, with plenty of time to think up schemes, and plenty of material for 42-cm. self-denial all about her, but, as the editor goes on to remark, the man does not fall far behind:

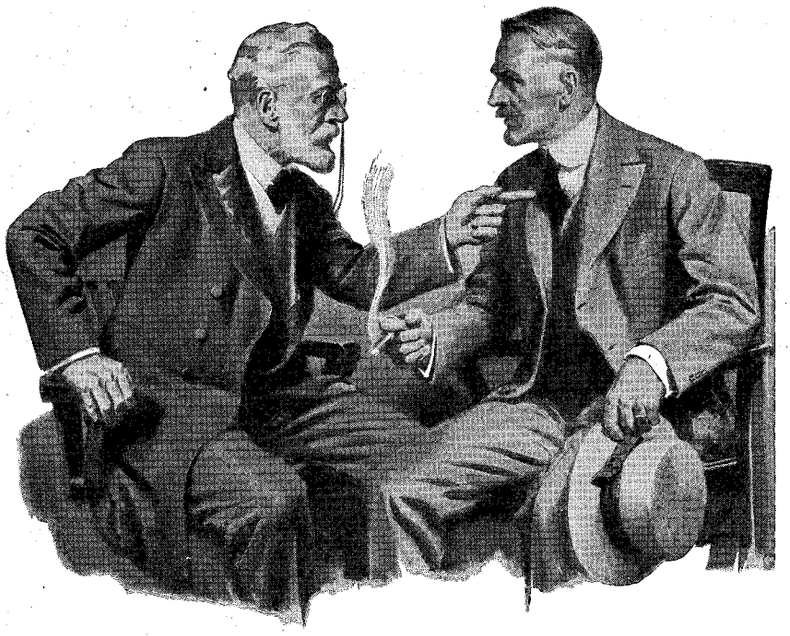
Down at the office he eats his lunch at his desk and says, holding up his cake, that if there's any woman in the world who can dash off a better piece of frosting than that he'd like to see her perform. Then he brushes up the crumbs and puts them out on the fire-escape for the pigeons, and says those birds are getting to be a blamed nuisance, but they have got in the habit of looking to him for a feed, and what in the world can he do?

He buys his paper going home and folds it against the back of the man in front of him while he tries to read the ball scores. Then he reads the war-news and says those soldiers over there are real heroes, giving up everything to duty the way they do. He wishes he was as good a man as any one of them, but knows blamed well if they put him in the trenches he would prove a coward and run away.

VERNAL VAGARIES

WE haven't yet felt the vibrations of the leaden earthquake across the ocean, but there are some who have gone so far as to blame our curious weather-experiences this spring and summer to the European War. Whether we are to blame the German drive through Galicia for our chills, or the storming of Hill 666 for our colds and grippe, or whether submarine activities are responsible for the heavy downfalls that we have patiently pretended were belated April showers, no man can definitely say. In our resentment we have sought some cause for the evils we have suffered in the name of weather, and have found none. None, that is, of which we are all convinced. Of the few who have settled the blame definitely, the New York *Sun* follows the traditional course and blames it on the President. Everything else is blamed on the President, why not the weather? The *Sun's* arguments are specious, and its logic, like all logic, is incontrovertible. As we read:

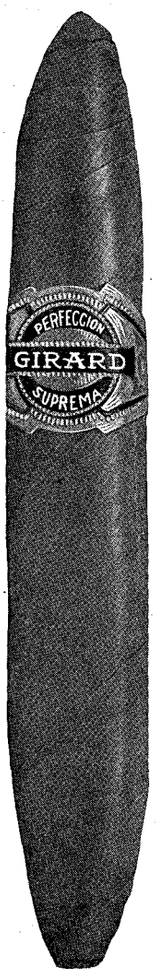
"Summer begins," the Old Farmer informs us, and it becomes necessary to abandon neutrality, to speak frankly to Woodrow Wilson, his subordinates David Franklin Houston and James Scarr. If they believe, because a tortured and abused people has maintained an outward calm, refrained from violence, and kept silence during the progress of the disgraceful spring just closed, it meekly submits to their abuse of authority, they are in deep and dangerous error. If they labor under the delusion that they can continue un-



"Yes, you can smoke, but—

"You've got to smoke *mild* cigars!"

The doctor is right. And he might well go a step further and say "smoke the *Girard*." In fact many physicians *do* say this. And they smoke it themselves.



The "Broker"
Actual size. 10c

The

Girard Cigar

Never gets on your nerves

It is mellowed by age alone.

It has the mild delightful tropic quality which you find only in genuine *Cuban-grown* tobacco. And you can enjoy it to the full with no unpleasant results. No irritation. No depressing reaction.

Smoke all the *Girards* you want to and you still retain the clear head and steady nerves which a man must have for business success today.

Ask the nearest Girard dealer.

He will tell you that this is in every sense a *quality* cigar; made of *real* Havana leaf, properly matured, scientifically blended, reliable and uniform—in short, *honest value for your money.*

We take back any part of the dealer's purchase. We authorize him to do the same by you.

You never knew a cigar like the *Girard.* Give it at least a trial. ***Insist on it.***

14 sizes, 10c straight and up.

OUR OFFER

Simply mail us—

$1.00 for 10—10c Girards
$2.50 for 25—10c Girards
$5.00 for 50—10c Girards

(If your dealer can't supply you.)

Smoke five of these Girard cigars and if you are not satisfied return the remainder and we will refund all your money.

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf
Philadelphia
Established 1871

Pin this coupon to your check or bill

Check the shape you prefer.

"Broker" 5¼ inch Perfecto

"Mariner" 5⅜ inch Panetela

"Founder" 5 inch Londres

Check the color you prefer.
Light. Medium. Dark.

Name.....
Address.....
Dealer's Name.....

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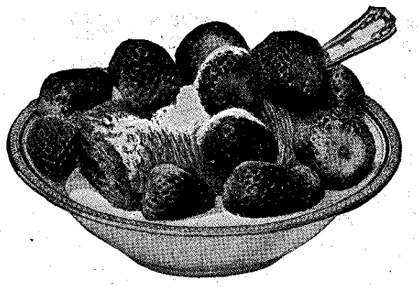


Putting the "Eat" in Whole Wheat

THE whole wheat grain is without doubt the most perfect food given to man. But you don't want to eat raw wheat—it would be imperfectly digested if you did eat it. Whole wheat bread made of so-called "whole wheat flour" is not much better. It serves to stimulate peristalsis (bowel exercise), but the body gets little or no nutriment from it. All the nutritive elements in the whole wheat grain are supplied in a digestible form in

SHREDDED WHEAT

It is the whole wheat steam-cooked, shredded and baked. It not only supplies all the body building elements of the whole wheat in a digestible form, but presents the bran-coat in such a way as to stimulate bowel movement without irritating the intestines. It is the shredding process that put the "Eat" in Shredded Wheat. Try one or more of these crisp, delicious little loaves of baked wheat for breakfast with milk or cream.

The Shredded Wheat Company
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." **RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.**

Hepco TRADE MARK REGISTERED

FLOUR For Diabetes

Approved by Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of American Medical Association. Result of twenty years' specializing in Diabetes by prominent physician. Starch-poor and exceedingly *palatable*. This is a *new*, an *improved*, a thoroughly *proven* flour. Its base is the Soya Bean instead of the usual grains, wheat, barley, oats, etc. Foods made from Hepco Flour are delicious. You can eat *safely* and with *enjoyment*. Write for further information, prices and baking recipes. Booklet Y.

WAUKESHA HEALTH PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
131 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

rebuked and unpunished to dispense the grade of weather with which they have afflicted us, they are mistaken.

We recognize that economy in national expenditure is essential at this time, but mean parsimony which refuses to Americans the skies and temperatures that are their birthright will not be endured. The man Wilson may attempt to plead that he can not be held responsible for the acts of Houston and Scarr, that he is but a lowly clerk. Such evasions will not be tolerated. The fact is that these three, conspiring together, have worked off on their fellow citizens all the odds and ends of bad weather that were rejected and withheld from circulation by the administrations of Taft, of Roosevelt, and of McKinley. Old, shopworn, vicious, and perverted weather; treacherous, degenerate, grossly misshapen, defaced weather; weather of ignoble antecedents, of the vilest habits; experimental weather; all kinds and descriptions of weather that patriotic administrators in the past have wisely banned and condemned, these allies for discomfort have resurrected and let loose upon us. They have impudently issued it without even dusting it or revarnishing it; and they have taken the good nature of the public for supineness, chuckling no doubt, as they worked off the villainous wares, at the weakness of a community which they wrongly conceived too ignorant and too besotted in amiability to resent their conduct.

For the last day of spring, Wilson, Houston, and Scarr in their corporate capacity of weather-purveyors did fairly well. June 21 was a sample of acceptable, tho not of perfect, weather. Perhaps it was the best a Democratic administration can do. We do not complain of it. But we warn Mr. Wilson and Mr. Houston and Mr. Scarr that it represented not the maximum of our expectation, but the irreducible minimum of our demands; and if they do not live up to it in future deliveries, abandoning the disreputable and disgraceful practises they have recently indulged in, they may prepare themselves for the just vengeance of an infuriated populace.

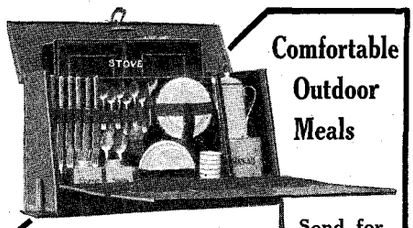
Those who have found no definite culprit to blame for the weather have been compelled to dree their weird with the slight solace of loud complaint. Among this number William Allan White, speaking for the Middle West, turns to poesy for his consolation and, in the Emporia *Gazette*, utters the following singular stanzas:

I

O the corn is on the blink
And the wheat is full of rust,
The alfalfa's turning pink
And the creek's about to bust
Out on the plains.
O the oats is out of sight
In the water, and the beans
Are blown higher'n a kite
By the passing submarines,
And still it rains!

II

Wow! it rains
On the panes—
Pitchforks, razors, and chilblains,
Colored infants and remains
Of cats and dogs and aeroplanes!
And it roars
While it pours
As the farmer does his chores
In diving-bells, and bores
Postholes in the atmosphere
To find his gates and doors.



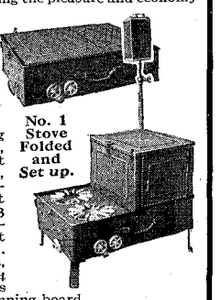
Comfortable Outdoor Meals

Auto Kitchenette

Send for Circulars

Moats Folding Camp
Stoves and Auto Kitchenettes

Get in line with the multitude of other auto tourists and campers who are enjoying the pleasure and economy connected with the use of these clever little camp cookers and Kitchenettes. They're immensely popular—indorsements pour in from every quarter.



TAKE YOUR HOTEL WITH YOU

Cut your food cost by using one of these finely finished, all-steel outfits, quickly set up. *Stoves fold into small*, compact carrying case, cooking utensils inside. Hot Flame, Wind-proof, Safe. 3 sizes, one with oven, included in Kitchenette outfit or sold separately equipped. Kitchenette contains dishes, *silverware, and stove.* 2, 4 and 6 party sizes. Has folding table. Rides on running-board.

No. 1 Stove Folded and Set up.

WRITE US at once for new circulars. Besides writing us, inquire of your dealer—he may have our goods. Dealers and Agents Wanted.

PRENTISS-WABERS MFG. CO.
34 Island Avenue, Grand Rapids, WISCONSIN

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL
ALWAYS FRESH
PURE-SWEET-WHOLESOME

VITTEL
GRANDE SOURCE
French Natural Mineral Water

Its virtues in the treatment of rheumatism, gout and kidney troubles have won it the endorsement of the French Government (Ministerial Decree, Dec. 29th, 1903).

Vittel Grande Source is prescribed in their daily practice by the physicians of France and by many noted American practitioners.

Yearly sale exceeds 11,000,000 bottles.

Bottled at the Spring at Vittel (Vosges Mt's.), France, in quarts, pints and splits.

Write for Booklet
Edward Lassere
U. S. Agent
400 West 23d Street
New York

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III

O it's grand to be a farmer and to poke 'round in an ark.
To fare forth to feed the chickens in a stanch seaworthy bark;
O it's fine to be a farmer
And grow goose-webs on your feet,
And to buckle on your armor
And swim out to cut the wheat.
O the mermaids in the kafir
And the seacows in the dell,
All the joys that make a salve for
What would otherwise be hell.
And now the drought is broken, let's be joyful in our gains,
Let's kyoodle, whoop, and holler for these million-dollar rains!

TRICKS OF THE WAR-TRADE

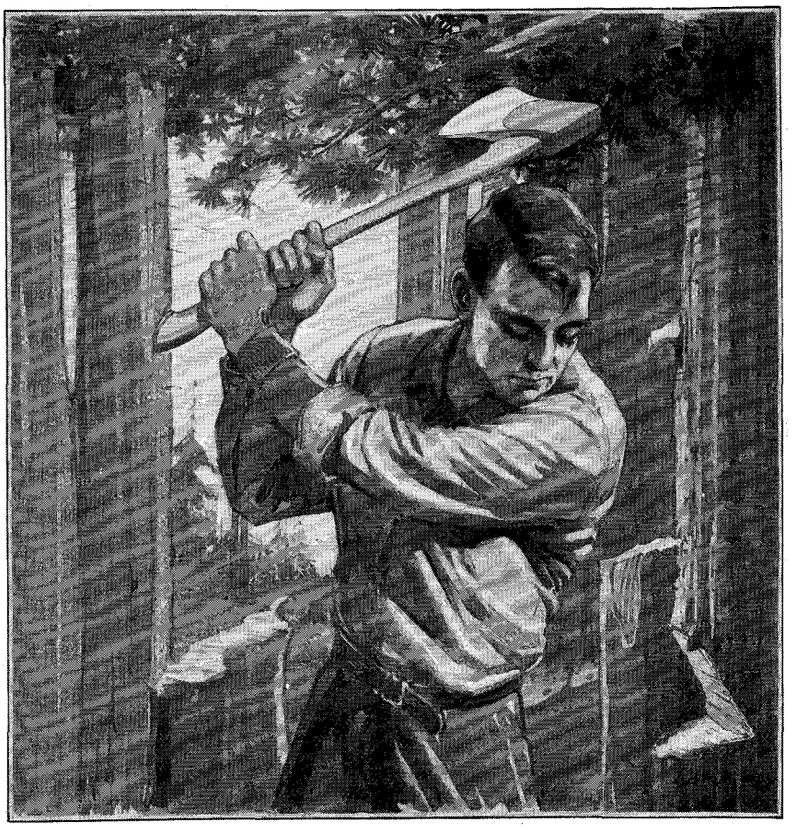
THE ethics of the ambush has never been very thoroughly thrashed out, and just how far one adversary in a struggle may go, to win by deceit over the other, is a question that invariably arouses ill-feeling on both sides. A boxer may feint, but he may not wear a horse-shoe in his glove. A general may send spies out in the uniform of his opponents, but he may not advance under the white flag and attack the foe. The present war has brought out even more than the usual number of tricks and stratagems, concerning some of which dispute still rages. But their inventors are only following in the footsteps of the ancients, who crept within the walls of Troy inside the Trojan Horse. The Trojan-Horse idea, as a matter of fact, has a direct descendant in this war. The mantle of superior wiliness worn by the Greeks of the "Iliad" falls gracefully upon German shoulders. The story is told by the Pittsburg *Dispatch:*

Hoping to reduce the number of French infantrymen that barred their advance, the Germans built a dummy horse and in it concealed a sniper. Armed with a powerful rifle, this son of the Fatherland picked off quite a few of the enemy before the latter came to realize that there was something mysterious about the animal. A machine gun was trained on the horse, which, altho hit many times, neither moved nor fell.

When no more shots came from the direction of the animal, an investigation was begun. The Frenchmen were not surprized to find it made of wood. The dead body of the German sniper was discovered when a door in the side of the horse was opened by the French Red Cross.

The English employed like tactics in getting their first troops ashore for the land operations against the Dardanelles. On the day preceding the landing the attention of Turkish patrols was called to a big collier drifting in apparent helplessness toward the shoals which lined the shores near the plains of Troy. While they watched, the boat struck bottom, and in the gathering twilight the crew was seen to take to the boats and row hastily toward the sea.

Feeling sure that the stranded vessel would be safe for the night, the Turkish patrols made no attempt to board her; but when they approached again in the morning they were met by a sharp fire from



Were You Feeding This Man—

Half-Baked Beans Might Do, But Most Men Need Van Camp's

Remember, please, that old-time Beans were baked mostly for outdoor workers. Where men work indoors, that dish was never popular. Few such men could digest it.

It was Van Camp's that won those indoor workers back to this national dish. The use of Baked Beans has multiplied under better baking.

Home-style Beans and Mother Style are very fine in theory. But modern stomachs rebel. Modern knowledge opposes them. And modern tastes demand mealiness, nuttiness and zest. Van Camp's are the Beans of today.

VAN CAMP'S
PORK & BEANS BAKED WITH TOMATO SAUCE
Also Baked Without the Sauce

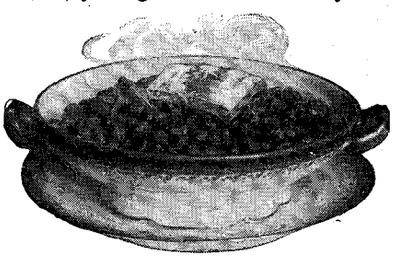
10, 15 and 20 Cents Per Can

If you knew what it meant to bake Beans like Van Camp's, you would always make sure to get them.

We pick out the beans by analysis. The sauce is a costly creation. They are baked together, so the sauce goes through. They are baked in small lots—baked for hours in high heat—baked without crisping or bursting.

You'll find no dish like Van Camp's—none that you like so well—none that men so welcome. Make all the comparisons you wish. But if Van Camp's delight you, get them every time. In these hot days, when you wish to save cooking, you want the best-liked Baked Beans.

Buy a can of Van Camp's Beans to try. If you do not find them the best you ever ate, your grocer will refund your money.



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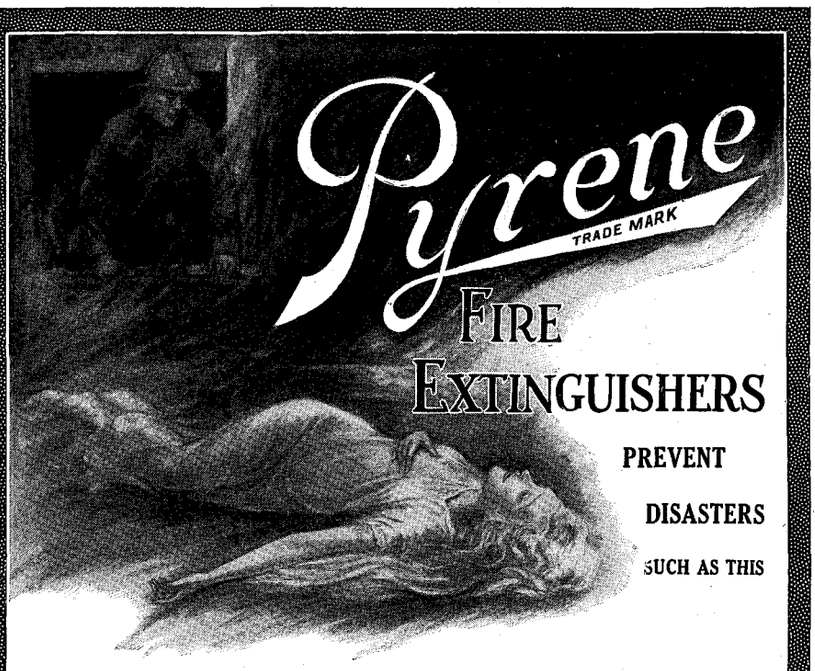

IF your home is protected by PYRENE—"THE MOST EFFICIENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER KNOWN"—you have a confident feeling of security from the blaze that springs up in the night and takes its toll from your precious possessions before outside help arrives.

THE PYRENE EXTINGUISHER can be used effectively by those who find themselves in peril—by you, or your wife, or your servant—at that crucial moment, WHEN THE FIRE IS DISCOVERED.

Recognized by fire engineers as superior on every kind of incipient fire—gasoline, grease or electric, as well as the ordinary blaze. Indispensable in the city home, at the sequestered summer cottage, in the boarding school and hotel.

See Pyrene display in Palace of Machinery at Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Brass and Nickel-plated Pyrene Fire Extinguishers are included in the lists of Approved Fire Appliances issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and are Inspected, Tested and Approved by, and bear the label of, the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

PYRENE MANUFACTURING CO., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, N. Y.
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Distributors for Great Britain and Continent: The Pyrene Co., Ltd., 19-21 Great Queen St., London, W. C.

"Don't-Snore"
Stops Snoring and Mouth Breathing.
Money Refunded if it Don't.
Ask for Booklet.
THOS. B. MORTON CO. (Inc.)
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Bow-Legs and Knock-Knees Unsightly
Send for our booklet showing photos of men with and without the Perfect Leg Forms.
Artificial Legs, $49.50. Guaranteed
PERFECT SALES CO., Dept. D
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Garage $69.50

10 x 12 feet "Steelcote" Edwards ready-to-use garage, $69.50 complete. Factory price. Fireproof. Portable. Quickly set up. All styles and sizes of garages and portable buildings. Send postal for illustrated catalog.
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Here! Mr. OUTDOORSMAN, is just what you need for your trips—a watch and compass combined. The "Pathfinder" watch is a 14 size, thin model, German-Silver Nickel-plated case, "pull-out" stem set, Guaranteed for a year. Compass in a recess formed in top of the watch crown. We want every sportsman to know OUTDOOR LIFE, a magazine of hunting, fishing, shooting, recreation, camping, etc. Just to get acquainted, we make you this special introductory offer:

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"Pathfinder" Watch and Compass, 1.00
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Both For $1.75

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OUTDOOR LIFE PUB. CO., Denver, Colo.

Do Your Pitting, Hulling and Seeding with the Crown Pitter

It's the easy, practical way. Pits cherries quickly, leaving fruit whole and firm. Hulls berries rapidly, getting all the stems.

CROWN 25¢ PITTER

Makes ideal lobster and shell fish fork.

Has no equal for seeding grape fruit, oranges, watermelon, etc., and removing eyes from pineapples.
Sold by reliable dealers. If yours is out, sent prepaid on receipt of price. Dealers and agents wanted.
CROWN PITTER COMPANY
522 Leader-News Bldg., Cleveland, U. S. A.

2,500 British troops, strongly entrenched and supported by a battery of field-artillery. These troops had landed during the night from the apparent derelict.

We are familiar with the "invisible" uniforms of the German private, since adopted by other nations. We know, too, how guns are concealed in greenery, and how, in the forest-fighting, sharpshooters in the trees have clothed themselves in outer garments of foliage. Here we learn yet other ways in which this trick is played:

However conspicuous the zebra may be at a circus, one can scarcely distinguish it from the tall grasses and trees in its natural habitat, and this has not been lost sight of by military experts. Along the German East-African border the ponies of the soldiers have been dyed with permanganate of potash in order to make them less noticeable in the field.

The British surprized the world along this line when it became known recently that they had provided for a boat-aero base, and had painted the vessel in such a peculiar manner as to make its outlines invisible to the enemy.

Many other tricks and devices are being used by the contending armies, among them that of placing dummy cannon where they will be seen by the enemy. The object of this is to draw the fire of the enemy so that his exact position may be determined.

"INDIAN DAY"

RECENT events have done much to bring out our spirit of nationalism and to cause us to make more frequent and significant use of the word "American." As our fondness for the term has increased, so has our respect, and now we are quick to take umbrage when it appears in any "hyphenated" or adulterated form. We, the people of many peoples, take pride in the fact that our nation is welded of many nations. And yet we forget that we are not the first Americans. Herded in little reservations throughout the country, weakened, degenerated by the white man's vices, and almost dying off, are those who by birth and heritage have the prior right to this country of ours. They are the conquered, to be sure, and are no more than our wards; but once they were the only Americans, possessing a civilization of a high order, lords of this domain. Had they given us this New World, we would honor them. Since we took it from them, we can at least afford the magnanimity of a recognition of their priority. Such, at least, is the conviction of Red Fox James, "Member of the Blood Tribe of the Blackfeet Nation in Montana," who recently rode 4,006 miles in the saddle to call on President Wilson in regard to his project. He advocates a national holiday, to be known as Indian Day and to commemorate our inheritance of this nation from the Indians. His proposition, which he presented to the President, has the

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indorsements of twenty-two governors and of many private individuals of prominence. Secretary of the Interior Lane has approved it, as well as Postmaster-General Burleson and Indian Commissioner Sells. Mr. James suggests mid-June as the season in which Indian Day would most naturally fall. He reminds us of our Boy Scout organizations and Camp-fire Girls, and how well such out-of-door societies would appreciate such a holiday. His argument for such a day is given by the Washington *Star:*

The descendants of nearly every race that has come to America celebrate some kind of a holiday. Here is one that has been overlooked and which simple justice should recognize as eminently worthy of nation-wide celebration.

This was the country of my people, the Indians. My people were the original proprietors of this land. You may call us savages, but the American Indians were the noblest, most intellectual and heroic savages on the face of the earth, and more intellectual than some of the whites who call themselves civilized. Much of our fathers' savagery and more of their degradation were caused by coming in contact with the lowest type of the white race instead of the proper elements.

When rightly treated, the red men proved true friends of the whites.

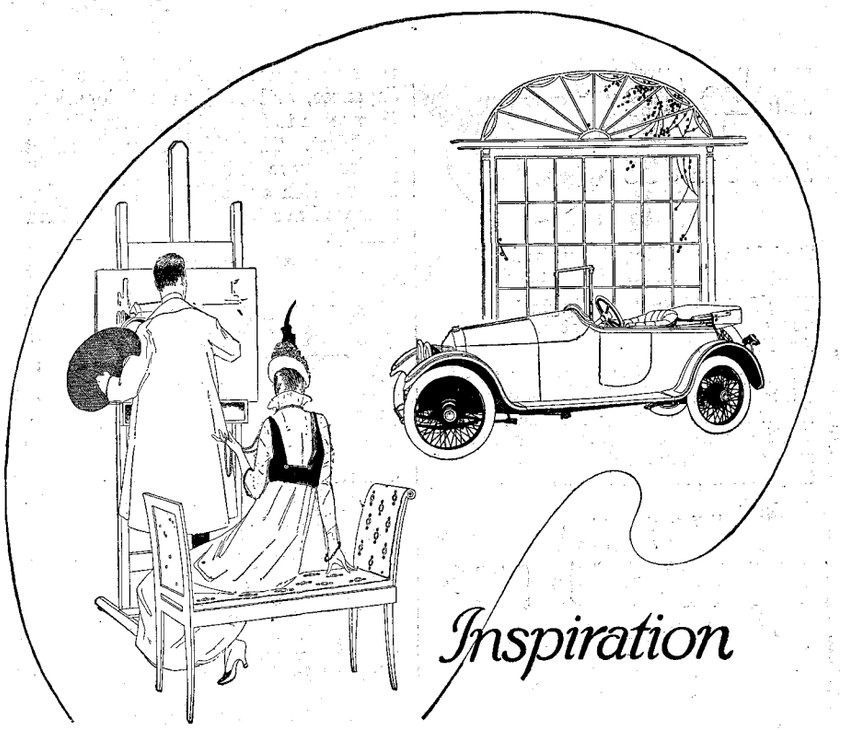
We do not believe in too many holidays, as it would lead to national poverty; however, days like Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, Lexington Day, Columbus Day, and now American-Indian Day, should well be observed with suitable celebrations.

We should have a great "powwow," a council and conference where all the Indians can meet once a year for exchange of views, consideration of ideals, and exchange of heroic hope to animate and to sustain us in the lone watches by the dying fires of our national splendor. We should be encouraged to pride in our ancestry by being given a place, worthy in the national life, the same as other memorial days, to keep us in mind of heroes of the past who have helped to make this country great, "lest we forget."

Those who say that the red man had no part in making this nation great fail to remember that our forefathers were as statuesque gods in their clean blood and sculpturelike forms, lending dignity of thought to the council, eloquence of language to the need, interpreting the hidden beauties of their great natural life into terms of passionate imagery; having souls aglow with fire and hearts attuned to the infinite. Thus has the Indian had a share in contributing to our national character.

There was at one time of this race 1,500,000 natives of America, and now there are left only a little more than 300,000 Indians in the United States, with a slow increase. Out of this number there are about 200,000 full-bloods in the United States, and the balance are mixed bloods, so mixed that one can not tell if they are Indian or not, more like a stray dog.

I am in hopes that the Indians will remarry again within their own blood, and it is the duty of the younger Indians to help to build up this once mighty race if we do not wish it to become a vanished race, to allow it to go into the scrap-heap of the nations. The whites will have to



Inspiration

INSPIRATION is the soul of achievement, the primal motive of creation, the beginning of masterpiece. Without inspiration greatness has never been obtained nor work of genius created.

The Scripps-Booth car is an inspiration in itself. The artist on seeing it is inspired to paint its beauty, the engineer is inspired to study its wonderful mechanism, the man on the street immediately desires to drive it and to own it. All that one is accustomed to in expensive limousines in appointments and *more* than one expects from *any* car in comfort is had in the Scripps-Booth light roadster or coupe. Scripps-Booth cars are owned almost exclusively by those accustomed to the highest class motor car construction.

OUR DEALER CAN CONVINCE YOU, WHILE FULLER DETAILS MAY BE HAD BY MAIL FOR THE ASKING

SCRIPPS BOOTH SB DETROIT

Scripps-Booth Co.
Detroit, Mich.

—its appearance invariably inspires admiration

The price of the car complete is $785 f. o. b. Detroit

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

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help to do this. They are willing to spend their money on the Belgians, the Chinese, Japanese, and African missionaries, but they seem to forget the starving Indians in the West. They fail to remember that the Indians gave this land to them. They became rich out of the Indian lands, and now we have to depend upon the bread of charity.

IN THE FORETOP AT THE DARDANELLES

A CURRENT cartoon gives us the picture of Russia beating at the window of his prison and shrieking for ammunition, while John Bull, down below, in a nervous fluster tries to find the right key to fit the huge padlock on the outer door, which is labeled "Dardanelles." Amusing as the Russian situation may be in caricature, it is doubtless far from comical to the Russian himself in actuality; or to the Briton, who, not only as Russia's ally, but for his own welfare, must hasten to break his way through the strait and open communications from West to East. Thus the Dardanelles struggle has a constant interest and a daily thrill, in spite of the apparent dulness of the campaign as judged by the sparse reports that reach this side of the world.

We have had a few pictures of the actual fighting, but mostly from correspondents stationed on comfortable hills on the mainland. Now appears the story of one who went through part of the fighting on the *Triumph*, which was afterward sunk by the Turks. In the New York *Evening Post*, the Rev. W. H. Price, former chaplain aboard the British ship, writes of his experiences as the fleet forced its way up between the stubborn Turkish forts. In the first engagement, on February 19, when the opening gun was fired on the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles, the chaplain was at his station with the medical staff, far below the water-line. But later he is permitted to ascend to the foretop during an engagement. The *Triumph* is bombarding Fort Hamidieh, at Smyrna. He writes:

Up that wire ladder to the search-light stage on the foremast, then one clambers up half a dozen iron rungs in the mast and through a trap-door into the top. There is not much room, yet there are, besides the commander and the gunnery lieutenant, two observation officers and men at the voice-pipes and range-indicator. The distance from the fort is judged at 14,000 yards. The range is communicated through the transmission-station to the gun-layers in the turret.

The command is given: "Stand by! Fire!"

The fore turret, beneath our feet, is fired. Involuntarily one catches one's breath. The noise is indescribable; the mast, and with it, the foretop, vibrate violently; the lurid flash seems for a moment to envelop us. The noise does not come within the sphere of human phonetics—that horrid shriek of a departing shell, crescendo and diminuendo. There is little breeze, and the dirty smoke

Make the Ease Test

Tonight, after taking off your socks, slip on a pair of SOFT KNIT Ipswich Socks.

Your feet will promptly begin to give you good advice on the matter of comfort in socks.

After a while, when the expected holes fail to appear, it will dawn on you that SOFT KNIT, cushiony Ipswich Socks don't cut or break through nearly as soon as harsh, hard, shiny hose. And they cost the same as collars.

№ 1650
IPSWICH 15¢ SOCKS
Guaranteed

are made from the best cotton, with absolutely fast dyes, by the oldest and one of the largest hosiery mills in America—facts that should give you confidence in these claims.

If your dealer cannot supply No. 1650 Ipswich Socks, send us 25c for two pairs (or $1.50 for a dozen); please state size, color desired and name of dealer.

If Ipswich 15c Socks fail to give good service, return them to us with dealer's name and we will replace them or refund your money.

Ipswich Mills, 19 Union St., Ipswich, Mass.

Thirty styles of Ipswich Hosiery in cotton, lisle and fibre-silk, 15c to 50c per pair.

Founded 1822

We make annually 36,000,000 pairs for men, women and children.

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Sanitation? Yes! read this

Health Officers everywhere are demanding sanitary handling of garbage and refuse. That is why they recommend Witt's Can and Pail.—For Witt's is air-tight—special tight-fitting lid seals it like vault. Odors can't get out; dogs, rats, flies, roaches can't get in—Witt's starves them out.

Look for the Yellow Label

What's more, Witt's lasts for years. Made of heavy, deeply-corrugated steel—rust-proof and galvanized—29 times stronger than plain steel, Witt's resists the hardest knocks. Write for booklet and name of your nearest Witt dealer.

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Dept. K.
Cincinnati, O.

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Better Cigars for Less Money

My rare Havanas—unpurchasable in any store—cost you half what they should because you and I deal together personally. The dealer's profit goes to you.

Yet you get that same delightful cigar I myself have smoked for over 40 years. Today 12,000 discriminating smokers say I am a full-fledged connoisseur.

I'm Hard to Please

This business was started by my friends who used to depend on me to divide up my private stock. The circle grew. Before long I kept a friend in Cuba busy selecting only the finest tobacco.

Today I command the choicest plants grown in the mountainous Vuelta district—noted for its most expensive tobacco. I sold over 2,000,000 cigars last year.

Since I pay no salesmen's salaries or expenses, I can afford to sell my private monogram J.R.W. panatela for $5.00 per hundred, $2.60 for 50; charges prepaid. That's not far from cost.

Decide for Yourself

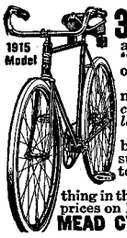
Once you smoke a few of my cigars—so mild and sweet—you'll want more. Not merely because you save 30% to 50%, but because they measure up to your most critical standards. Because they are all uniformly enjoyable.

First Five Free!

Just to convince you that you cannot duplicate these cigars for twice the cost—smoke five at *my* expense. Merely send 10c for packing, postage and revenue, with your letterhead, business card or reference.

J. ROGERS WARNER
966 Lockwood Bldg. Buffalo, N.Y.

Exact Size



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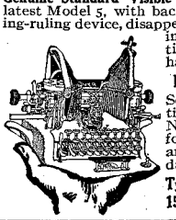

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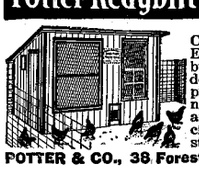

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and the odor of cordite hang in the air. One counts the seconds, and in the distance a huge waterspout indicates that the shell has fallen short of the target.

"Two hundred short," remarks the observation officer. "Range: fourteen two, naught, naught," sings out the gunnery lieutenant, and this is repeated by the man at the voice-pipe. In a moment one hears a voice coming up from the transmission-station, confirming the range as they set their indicators.

"Stand by! Fire!"

Again the same excruciating experience. The roar, the flash, the vibration, the smell, the smoke, the shriek. The seconds are counted. This time the splash is beyond the fort which juts out into the sea. "Hundred over." Next time these ranges are bracketed, and the appearance of the volcano in the fort indicates a hit at 14,100 yards!

With sunset the firing ceases, but—"there's going to be fun to-night!" And he apprized that the *Triumph's* toil is not yet over; for trawlers are going to sweep the channel for mines during the night, and his vessel is detailed to protect them. He describes this strange form of naval warfare:

It is a perfectly dark night, with no stars, and the moon does not rise till three o'clock in the morning. Slowly the darkened ship steams to the Pelican Spit buoy, and silently anchors, only a mile from the shore batteries. All the fourteen-pounder gun crews are at their stations, well supplied with shrapnel. No other ammunition is of use for night-firing, for only the blaze of bursting shrapnel indicates where the shot falls.

The mine-sweepers are creeping in. Suddenly the inky darkness is stabbed by the piercing beam of a search-light. The light slowly revolves, lighting up the sea through a curious green haze. Bang! Bang! Bang! The guns bark. The light is switched off.

Wait! Look! The shell bursts quite near to the place where a moment before the search-light had appeared. From another point a ribbon of light appears, and again it is darkened as the flash of our guns is seen. They dare only show their lights spasmodically, and then only for a moment. This game of flash and bang continues through the night. Meanwhile the plucky trawlers are advancing, despite the frequent fire from the forts.

Before the moon rises, the mine-sweepers have returned. We weigh anchor, clear out of range, and get a little sleep.

Ideal 10-Day Vacation Sea Trip

You may leave New York any Saturday during June, July, August or September. The ocean voyage leads to fascinating Havana. This ancient Spanish city is breeze swept, the summer temperature not hotter than that of New York. The Ward Line arranges first-class hotel accommodation for you and maps out three and a half days sightseeing in Havana and its Cuban environs. Every moment is filled with novelty and interest. Then you embark for three more days, voyaging thru bracing sea air, and arrive in New York rested, refreshed, your mind stored with pleasant recollections.

All necessary sea and shore expenses are included in your ticket which costs for the entire ten days' trip only $95. Write today for descriptive booklets, Ward Line, 290 Broadway, New York.—*Advt.*

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You—welcome to Camp B.V.D. even though you're desk-bound and town-chained! Wear it, and be *cool* and *comfortable* all summer long. It won't bind or irritate. It lets the air at your body. It wears long and washes fine. You are sure of its quality of material, integrity of make and true-to-size fit.

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B.V.D. Union Suits (Pat. U.S.A. 4-30-07) $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 the Suit.

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Firmly insist upon seeing this label and *firmly refuse* to take any Athletic Underwear without it.

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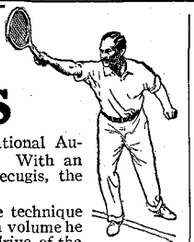

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Thomas W. Lawson says it is: "Body-shaking, lung-tearing, side-splitting. . . . I hystericked, rolled over the library rug, and in my awful gleeful contortions nearly rolled into the open grate."

"I think your book splendid. . . . You have a spontaneous style that is admirable," says Walt Mason.

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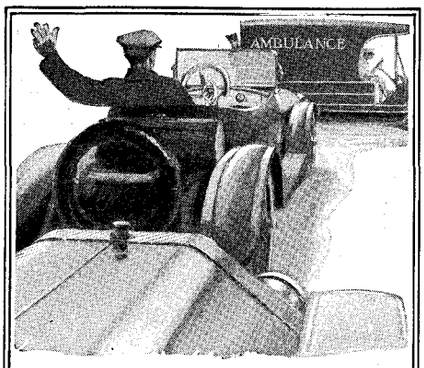

CLOSE!
but the Brakes Held

You are so accustomed, every day, to grazing disaster that you come to take your brakes for granted. They never have failed and you assume they never will. Brakes need watching more than any part of the car. Perhaps your brake lining is the wrong kind—the kind that is friction shy inside. Perhaps it will fail you the next time your brakes stand between you and a smash-up. There is one brake lining that will not fail—

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Send for 1 lb. at our risk. Smoke ten pipefuls and if you like it send us the price, $1.50, within ten days—or return at our expense. Unless you send the money with order, please give bank or commercial reference.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Candor.—FOR SALE—Cheap, on account of discontinuing the fresh-meat business, two nice horses.—*Elgin (Ill.) News.*

A Bald Assertion.—"You've got to be pretty smooth to get to the top nowadays."

"Yes, and you usually get smooth on the top before you get there."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Delay Explained.—VISITOR (hungry)—"And at what time do you have dinner, my little friend?"

TERRIBLE BOY—"Soon as you've gone."—*New York Times.*

Air Too Close.—"Philip," says a writer in *Collier's Weekly*, "wore a light overcoat. As they came out of the Rutgers building he sniffed the air and unbuttoned even that."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Moral?—THE BOY—"I'll be happy when I'm a man."

THE MAN—"I was happy when I was a boy."

THE HOG—"I am happy now."—*Punch.*

A Rare Offer.—Speaking of blood-thirst—as who is not?—the Orpheum Theater program, Denver, carries this ad: "Don't Kill Your Wife. Let the Western Columbia Laundry Do the Work."—*New York Tribune.*

Ship of the Desert.—"Johnny," said the teacher, "what is a dromedary?" Johnny did not know, but Ralph did.

"I know," he said proudly. "A dromedary is a two-masted camel."—*Christian Register.*

Protest Answered.—"Hang it, Jones, I've just been stung by one of your confounded bees! I demand reparation!"

"Certainly, Bilson. You just show me which bee it was and I'll punish the horrid thing severely!"—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

A Busy Font.—SEXTON (to young farmer who has called to arrange for the christening of his child)—"Doantee bring 'e Toosday—Vicar be fishing o' Toosday."

FARMER—"Well, then, say Monday."

SEXTON—"Noa—not Monday. Font'll be full o' minnows Monday."—*Punch.*

A Summary Summary

(*From the Totoro, Bolivia, South America, Diario.*)

August 5—The Servians have bombarded Gratz, Austria, the capital of Hungary.

August 29—The Russians capture Tannenberg.

September 2—The King of Hanover has seceded from the German Empire and has declared war on the Kaiser.

September 8—The Russians have captured Kalisch, near Berlin.

September 18.—The British have destroyed Hamburg; the entire garrison surrendered, including the Duke of Bremen.

September 28—The Russians have captured Sulalki, a few miles from Berlin.

October 22.—The civil population has evacuated Berlin; guns have been mounted before the palaces of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince.

Mrs. Thomas:—"What have you done to this car, Joe?"

Motorist Thomas:—"Why? What's the matter?"

Mrs. Thomas:—"Nothing is the matter. It never ran so easily and quietly before."

Motorist Thomas:—"Well! What do you think of that? I didn't think there would be such a noticeable difference."

Mrs. Thomas:—"There certainly is. What have you done to it?"

Motorist Thomas:—"They have been trying to get me to use HAVOLINE OIL down the garage for two years and always said my trouble was due to using inferior oil."

Mrs. Thomas:—"Why should that make such a difference?"

Motorist Thomas:—"The garageman claims that HAVOLINE OIL gives me greater lubricating value and leaves less carbon than any other oil."

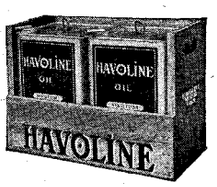
Mrs. Thomas:—"Is it much more expensive?"

Motorist Thomas:—"The garageman claims that when you consider the increased mileage and the reduced repair bills that there is a big money saving."

Mrs. Thomas:—"Well! Here's to HAVOLINE OIL. Long may she live!"

HAVOLINE OIL is sold by all Garages and Auto Accessory shops. Look for the blue-and-white can *with the inner seal.*

The HAVOLINE lubrication booklet, free upon request. Write today to



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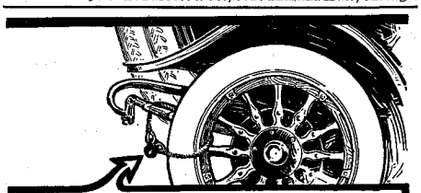

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BASLINE AUTOWLINE is little to handle, but mighty to pull when a tow is needed. Price, east of Rockies, $3.95.

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Too True.—SHE—"When you married me you didn't marry a cook, I want you to understand."

HE (sadly)—"I know it."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Narrow Accommodations.—The funeral of Baron and Baroness Reuter took place yesterday afternoon at Kingswood, Surrey. The chief mourners were the son of the Baron and his wife, in the uniform of a private in the Sportsmen's Battalion.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Long and Short of It.—"Mr. Blinks," said she, "do you think that anticipation is greater than realization?"

"Well," replied Mr. Blinks, "anticipation is broader and higher, but realization is longer and flatter."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

His Grief.—During the fighting a Highlander had the misfortune to get his head blown off.

A comrade communicated the sad news to another gallant Scot, who asked, anxiously:

"Where's his head? He was smoking ma pipe."—*Tit-Bits.*

Passed.—The excellence of the Creator's work is officially established, as evidenced by the following from a motion-picture screen:

"As God Made It."

"Approved by the Ohio State Board of Censors."—*Boston Herald.*

Know Him?—"What do you think of my graduation essay?" asked the young man.

"Fine!" replied his father. "Only I'm afraid a lot of people are going to be bashful about offering plain wages to a man whose intellect is so much above the average."—*Washington Star.*

Reasonable Grief.—At the funeral of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, father of the recently deceased Lord Rothschild, a poor old man wept loudly and bitterly.

"Why are you crying?" inquired a bystander. "You are no relation of Rothschild."

"No," howled the mourner; "that's just why I'm crying."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Long Life.—Sir Walter Scott, while traveling in Ireland, was one day accosted by a beggar. He felt in his pocket for a sixpence but, finding that he had nothing smaller than a shilling with him, gave it to the woman, with the words:

"You must give me the change next time we meet."

"I will, sorr," replied the beggar, "and may yer honor live till ye get it."—*Los Angeles Times.*

Underrated.—A very stout lady at the zoological gardens was seeing the lions fed for the first time, and was rather surprized by the limited amount of meat that was given them.

"That seems to me to be a very small piece of meat for the lion," she said to the attendant.

The man looked at her with a glimmer of amusement in his eye. "It may seem a small piece to you, mum," he said, "but it's heaps for the lion."—*Philadelphia Record.*

YES—A Stucco House by All Means!

It is beautiful in tonal qualities, and nothing sets off trees, vines, and shrubbery to better advantage. It fits into the landscape—in fact, is the ideal home that you have long had in mind, and—if CLINTON WIRE LATH is specified **and used** it is **permanently** beautiful.

No incipient cracks will develop, no stains, no falling off of the stucco. For beauty **and permanence** in your stucco home, be sure to specify CLINTON WIRE LATH.

The reasons why are all thoroughly explained in one book—

"SUCCESSFUL STUCCO HOUSES"

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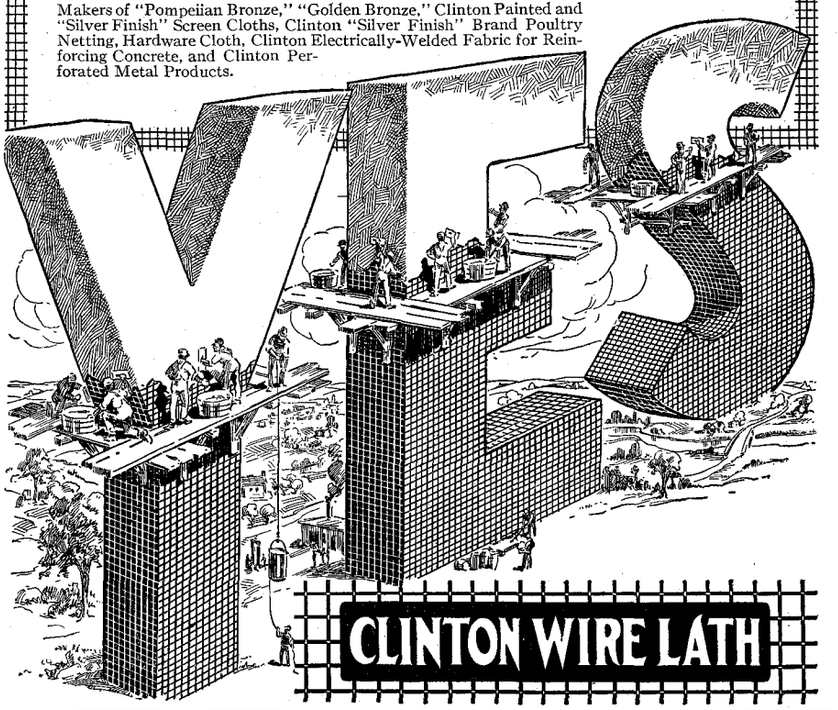

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

AS A LONDON WRITER SEES US

SHOULD the war in Europe continue some length of time longer, "it is probable that the American people will, directly or indirectly, pay off the whole of the foreign capital now in that country," says a writer in the London *Statist*. This will be done, not merely by buying back from Europe our own securities, but by purchasing the securities of European countries. The writer makes this comment with our favorable crop-outlook in his mind, as well as "the increasing willingness of American investors and bankers to invest their capital abroad." These conditions present an outlook that promises "a much more active condition of trade and a great increase in solid prosperity in the United States." Our welfare must still depend in the main on our agriculture, altho we are "rapidly becoming a great industrial country." The writer believes that "confidence, so badly shaken with us last year, has now been fully restored," and that a general improvement in trade will be witnessed. He does not anticipate that the reaction which set in when the war began will be "more than recovered" during the next year. The volume of trade, however, in the twelve months ending in June, 1916, ought to be "about the same as it was in the year ending in June, 1914."

This view is based on the assumption that the United States will continue to lend money freely abroad. Europe, for the present, will continue to consume "enormous quantities of goods for which she can not pay in gold, and therefore needs to pay in securities." America must accept for these goods payment in securities; otherwise Europe would be compelled to reduce her consumption, leaving America "with a large part of her crops in elevators and warehouses." Should the American people continue their willingness to take payment in securities by making loans freely to European countries that desire to purchase her goods, consumption in Europe "will be maintained at its existing extraordinary level," prices will remain high, and the wealth of the American people "will be increased by the securities they receive in payment for exported produce." Thus far, the largeness of our exports since the war began has been due to our willingness to take payment in securities for a large part of the goods we exported. Since the war began, we have not only repaid our floating debt—that is, our open-account debt of $300,000,000—to foreign countries, but we have placed with them $240,000,000 of money in the form of subscriptions, loans, etc. Other interesting points in this article follow:

"In the current year to June the United States will probably have to place abroad about $800,000,000 for interest, tourist expenditures, gifts, etc. The largeness of this sum is due to the country, on the outbreak of war, being indebted to the rest of the world for last summer's expenditures of American tourists, and having since had to provide the sum needed to meet the indebtedness. For the nine months to the end of April the exports of merchandise were no less than $2,074,000,000. On the other hand, the imports were worth only $1,214,000,000. Including gold and silver, exports exceeded imports by over $900,000,000. For the whole twelve months the excess of exports over imports will largely exceed this figure, and will provide the whole of its interest, tourist, and other charges, as well as about $300,000,000 of capital which the country is now placing abroad.

"In the next twelve months, from June of this year to June of next year, the amount of capital which America will be able to lend to other countries will show very large increase, as there will be practically no tourist expenditures abroad in the current summer to be provided for by exports. This means that America will have some $300,000,000 of additional money available for foreign loans if the American people continue their present policy of economy. Indeed, if the American people were so to desire they could easily have a surplus of exports over imports in the next fiscal year of nearly $2,000,000,000, and after deducting the $500,000,000 they send abroad for interest, gifts, freight, etc., they should have about $1,500,000,000, or £300,000,000 of money available for loans to Canada, to South America, and to Europe.

"That the Government is alive to the possibilities of extending the export trade is indicated by the excellent address given at the annual meeting of the California Bankers' Association in San Francisco last week by Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which forms a part of the Department of Commerce of the Federal Government at Washington. Dr. Pratt in his address showed clearly the ability of the United States to extend its foreign trade to an almost unlimited extent if people would make the savings which would enable American merchants and manufacturers to export their goods and to sell the securities they received in payment to American investors. Dr. Pratt spoke truly when he said that 'We will never become a great financial nation, loaning money to other nations and financing our own foreign trade, until the American public has learned to save, and upon the bankers of this country rests the responsibility of advising the investing public exactly how its savings may be invested to bring about the greatest value to the United States.' It is evident that as soon as the American public has been educated up to the point of placing its money in foreign securities, Dr. Pratt need have no fear that American bankers will not supply the public with the securities it will be prepared to take. There is practically no limit to the amount of money the world needs. Indeed, the only limit is the amount of money that can be borrowed."

SMALL BRITISH SAVINGS TO BE TURNED OVER TO THE GOVERNMENT

The new and enormous loan authorized by the British Parliament is described by *The Journal of Commerce* as "an appeal to the people of Great Britain to turn their savings over to the Government for its support in the war." The limit set to this loan is approximately $5,000,000,000, but a limit which Great Britain does not expect actually to reach; moreover, it includes provision for converting to the 4½ per cent. basis on equitable terms a previous 4 per cent. loan and some older consols. The writer finds in this loan the most interesting feature to be the offer of bonds in denominations of from $25 to $125 on sale at post-offices. Such a plan it thinks likely to prove popular and to

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restrict the necessity of drawing funds from other countries. The offer is to be supplemented with opportunities to obtain war-loan vouchers of 5*s*.—that is, $1.25—and multiples thereof, these vouchers to bear 5 per cent. interest, payable in instalments obtainable at post-offices and at labor-union headquarters, the purpose being "to give the working classes every advantage accorded to others." It is expected also to promote savings among the working classes, who otherwise, in a time of larger incomes, might be tempted to spend their surplus incomes. At the same time, it will encourage the withdrawal of funds from savings-banks and the transfer of them to the Government for use in meeting war-expenses. The returns from them will be a substantial increase over savings-bank returns. The writer in *The Journal of Commerce* adds that this plan will have the special advantage of giving the great mass of the people a direct interest in the great Government loan and a sense of giving financial support to the nation in its struggle for the cause of representative government and popular rights, and the assurance of permanent peace in the future. The effort for efficiency in earning and economy in saving seems to be one of the serious needs of Great Britain in the present emergency.

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* doubts if this feature of the loan will jeopardize the position of the savings-banks, as a New York *Tribune* London correspondent has intimated. No one familiar with the fiscal history of our Civil War, he says, "will forget the immense and wholly unlooked-for mass of private capital which came from the little savings of our people into the national treasury, when Jay Cooke contrived his plan of peddling out United States coupon bonds, in large and small denominations, through an army of canvassers in every town and village of the Union." Deposits in American savings-banks, during that very period, rose from $206,000,000 to $242,000,000.

MEN WHOM THE RAILWAYS EMPLOY

A computation has been made by the Bureau of Railway Statistics to show the number of men employed by the railways of this country and their distribution into classes. It bears date of June 30, 1914. The railways embraced in it represent 97 per cent. of the country's total mileage, these railways having had on the date named 1,698,818 employees. This is the smallest number of railway employees reported since 1909, and it compares with 1,815,239 in 1913. In salaries and wages, the employees of 1914, tho considerably fewer in number than those of 1913, received nearly as much money. The total of wages and salaries for 1914 was $1,373,069,810; for 1913 it was $1,373,833,598. Reduced to the average amount paid per day to an employee, the figures stand, for 1914 (all classes of employees being included in the computation) at $2.54 per day; in 1913 at $2.49. The average paid for 1914 was the highest on record. Following are other points brought out by this report as summarized in *Bradstreet's:*

"Enginemen, of whom there were 61,698, received $108,602,949, an average of $5.28 per day. Firemen, 65,001 in number, got $66,736,996, or $3.23 a day. General officers, to the number of 3,905, received $20,300,232, an average of $16.11 a day. General office clerks, 86,502 all told, obtained for their services $75,225,019,

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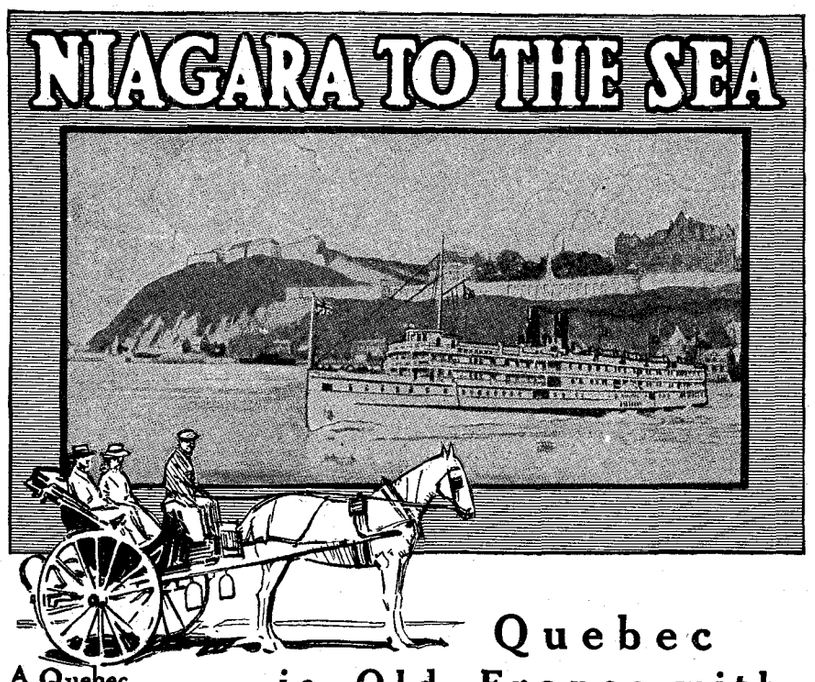

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"The roads employed 38,213 switch-tenders, crossing-tenders, and watchmen, and their pay amounted in 1914 to $23,102,844, while telegraph-operators and dispatchers, to the number of 40,052, received $36,082,095, and employees in the floating-equipment departments took in $9,468,840 as wages. All other employees and workers, 232,986 in number, received $169,004,994.

"The following table gives the number of railway employees for a ten-year period, with the sum of the wages or salaries paid:

	No. Employees	*Wages or Salaries Paid*	*Per Cent. Gross Rev.*
1914	1,698,818	$1,373,069,811	45.14
1913	1,815,239	1,373,830,589	43.96
1912	1,748,380	1,274,347,697	44.05
1911	1,702,164	1,230,186,019	43.32
1910	1,732,435	1,165,444,855	41.82
1909	1,528,808	1,005,349,958	41.00
1908	1,458,244	1,051,632,225	43.38
1907	1,672,074	1,072,386,427	41.42
1906	1,521,355	930,801,653	40.02
1905	1,382,196	839,944,680	40.34

The high percentage of gross revenue absorbed by expenditures for wages and salaries is worthy of special attention."

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE WEST

June 17.—The French report several gains in the Arras sector.

Lieutenant Warneford, the first aeroplanist to "sink" a *Zeppelin* in aerial combat, and his passenger, H. B. Needham, an American journalist, are killed during a flight in France.

June 19.—Further French advances north of Arras are reported. In Alsace, it is claimed, the Germans suffer repulses. The British line in Belgium presses forward for short gains at various points.

June 20.—In a new drive toward Souchez, the French forces gain three-fifths of a mile.

June 21.—The French win the "Labyrinth," a complicated series of trenches north of Neuville-St. Vaast that have been held with heretofore unshakable persistence by the Germans. It is claimed to be the most brilliant victory for the Allies in this quarter since spring fighting began. In the Alsace region the French gain Metzeral and four minor points.

June 22.—Dunkirk is shelled again by long-range guns. The French report gains in Alsace and Lorraine.

June 23.—In Alsace the Allies capture Sondernach, a point of desperate contention, which establishes a new line in the advance eastward toward the Rhine.

IN THE SOUTH

June 17.—The Italian submarine *Medusa* is sunk by an Austrian submarine.

June 18.—Air raids are made by both Italians and Austrians along the Adriatic and in the neighborhood of Trieste. In the Trentino the Austrians are reported on the offensive.

June 20.—In the Trieste region the Italians capture the heights of Plava, by a daring dash up steep defiles in the face of 12-inch guns.

IN THE EAST

June 16.—The Austro-German forces close in on Lemberg, the Russians falling back to defenses west of the city. A portion of the Russian line is driven north across the Polish border.

June 17.—The Austro-Germans bombard Grodek and occupy Tarnogrod, in Galicia.

June 18.—The Allies claim to possess 10 square miles of the Gallipoli Peninsula.

June 19.—The Kaiser, it is reported, assumes personal direction of the Galician campaign.

June 20.—The Germans cut Lemberg's railroad communications to the north.

June 22.—The Austro-German Army in Galicia enters Lemberg. The Russians are said to be fleeing precipitately, tho praise is given to the comparatively small force that is protecting their rear. The Germans push on eastward. It is rumored that the Russians below the Dniester, in southeast Galicia, may be cut off from the forces driven above the northern border.

GENERAL

June 10.—Gustave Hervé's Socialist paper in Paris is suppress for printing an editorial claiming that the Allies have failed conspicuously since the Battle of the Marne.

June 11.—British casualty lists show 3,372 British officers killed from the beginning of the war up to June 9, 6,651 officers wounded, and 1,049 missing.

June 20.—It is reported from Nish, Servia, that typhus is on the wane, the cases

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numbering, on April 14, 8,213; on May 14, 4,529; and on June 14, 1,652. The mild weather, permitting better ventilation, is the principal cause. Four American doctors have been lost in the war on typhus.

June 21.—The British House of Commons votes a new war-loan of $5,000,000,000 to cover possible deficits in the year.

It is reported that the Cunard liner *Cameronia* attempts to ram and sink a German submarine near Liverpool.

Nish reports that, owing to the threatened attack of large German forces gathered behind the flooded Danube and Save, the Servian advance through Albania has been recalled.

June 22.—Lloyd-George, British Minister of Munitions, sets a period of seven days in which the unions are to obtain full forces of workmen for the munitions factories. His munitions bill now before the House provides for a volunteer labor army, subject to military discipline and mobile.

GENERAL FOREIGN

June 18.—King Constantine of Greece is reported recovering his health.

June 20.—General Angeles, Villa's representative, makes his way to the United States on a secret mission.

June 21.—The force sent by Maytorena, Governor of Sonora County, to the rescue of the Americans and other settlers attacked by Yaqui Indians, is defeated by the Indians. Governor Maytoreno promises 1,500 additional troops to save the colonists in the Yaqui Valley.

DOMESTIC

June 17.—Mt. Lassen, in California, is again in eruption.

Dr. Scott Nearing, assistant professor of economics at the University of Pennsylvania, is released from his professorship by the University because of his outspoken utterances on economic subjects not relished by the higher authorities.

June 18.—Henry Ford announces the perfection of a farm tractor that will sell for less than $200, and will reduce the cost of farm production from one-third to one-half. Construction begins at once on factories intended to turn out 1,000,000 tractors yearly.

June 19.—The superdreadnought *Arizona* is launched at the New York Navy Yard.

June 20.—Governor Slaton, of Georgia, commutes the sentence of Leo Frank from death to life imprisonment, and is forced to take means of protecting himself from the violence of Georgia mobs.

June 22.—Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman from Indiana, and 127 others, including Mayor Bell and other Indianapolis city officials, are indicted on charges of conspiracy, blackmail, and bribery in election frauds.

Severe earthquakes in California, near the Mexican border, cause $1,000,000 damage and several deaths. The 250,000-acre irrigation system of the Imperial Valley is endangered.

The closing of the sessions of the various State legislatures marks the addition of Pennsylvania, Wyoming, Montana, Oklahoma, Colorado, Indiana, Maine, and Vermont to the list of States possessing workmen's compensation laws, which now number thirty. The Territory of Alaska has also passed a compensation law this session.

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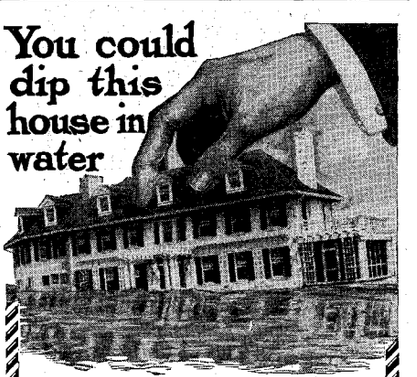
I will supply the following collections, consisting of ten each of ten fine, named varieties in each collection—names sent on application. If the entire 600 bulbs are ordered at $10.00, I will prepay the delivery to any part of the United States. You to pay delivery on smaller orders.

100 Single Early Tulips	$1.00
100 May Flowering Tulips	1.50
100 Darwin Tulips	2.00
100 Crocuses (4 varieties)	1.00
100 Hyacinths (Bedding size)	3.00
100 Narcissus	1.50

Send today for my Bulb Book and list of the varieties included in this special offer.

A. B. Vanderbeek Bulb Co.
186 Broadway Paterson N. J.

You could dip this house in water



Stucco, concrete or **brick** walls absorb much water, becoming damp, unsanitary and disfigured. But they can be water-proofed and beautified with

TRUS-CON STONETEX
APPLIED WITH A BRUSH

A liquid cement coating which becomes an inseparable part of the wall, sealing all pores and filling hair-cracks. Hard as flint. Damp-proof, weather-resisting. Gives uniform, artistic color. Applied to new or old walls. Furnished in a variety of pleasing tones.

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